

**A CULTURAL HISTORIC RESOURCES REPORT
FOR THE NORTHEAST SECTION OF THE PROPOSED
SMITH-WEST GARRARD 345 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
IN CLARK AND MADISON COUNTIES, KENTUCKY**



Prepared for
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Lead Federal Agency: Rural Utilities Service

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ABSTRACT

During October 2006, Palmer Engineering, Inc. and Amec, Earth and Environmental, Inc. conducted a Cultural Historic survey for the northeast section of the proposed Smith-West Garrard 345KV Transmission Line in Clark and Madison Counties, Kentucky. This survey encompassed approximately seventeen miles of the project located in southern Clark County and northeast and central Madison County.

Seventeen previously documented properties were located within the APE. Of these, seven were located in Clark County but are no longer extant: Sites Ck-134, 135, 137, 138, 395, 400 & 536. The remaining ten sites were located in Madison County: Sites 2 (Ma-13), 5 (Ma-25), 12 (Ma-203), 14 (Ma-200), 20 (Ma-209), Ma-16, Ma-154, Ma-201, Ma-202, & Ma-204. Five of the previously documented sites in Madison County were removed since the late 1970s: Ma-16, Ma-154, Ma-201, Ma-202, & Ma-204. The remaining five previously documented sites (2, 5, 12, 14, & 20) were reevaluated for this report.

A total of thirty-nine sites were documented for this investigation: the five previously recorded properties and thirty-four new historic properties. Two of these are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register: Sites 12 and 34.

Site 12, the Igo House/Greenlan Farm is eligible under Criterion C as a distinctive Folk-Italianate style dwelling in an agricultural setting. The proposed National Register boundary is contained within the 40 acres under present ownership and follows the existing property lines.

Section 2 of the proposed northeast alternative is located approximately 1250 feet north of the main house and bisects Greenlan Farm (Figure 57). Construction of this alternative would have an impact to the historic setting of the Igo House and Greenlan Farm agricultural complex and would have an *Adverse Effect*.

Section 3 of the proposed northeast alternative is situated along the inside of the southern property line/National Register boundary line of Greenlan Farm (Figure 57). This alternative is approximately 1200 feet from the main house and would occupy a sliver of property inside the National Register boundaries. However, this alternative would not be as visible to the Igo House and less intrusive to the historic agricultural setting of Greenlan Farm. The construction of this alternative would have a *No Adverse Effect* to Site 12, the Igo House/Greenlan Farm.

Site 34 is a WPA concrete bridge constructed in 1938. This structure is potentially eligible under Criterion A for structures associated with the New Deal. None of the proposed alternates will be visible from Site 34 and the proposed project will have *No Effect* on this bridge (Figure 109).

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I INTRODUCTION

Figures 1-3

During October 2006, Palmer Engineering, Inc. and AMEC, Earth and Environmental, Inc. conducted a Cultural Historic Resource survey for the northeast section of the proposed Smith-West Garrard 345kV Transmission Line in Clark and Madison Counties, Kentucky. The proposed project involves rebuilding or paralleling existing transmission lines and the construction of new transmission lines. Palmer Engineering and AMEC, Earth and Environmental were contracted to conduct a survey of approximately seventeen miles of the project located in southern Clark County and northeast and central Madison County. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. was contracted to complete the survey and report for the remaining southwestern section of the project.

Consultation with the Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO) established the APE for the proposed project's aboveground cultural historic resources survey. Resources in the alternative route sections of the project were considered in an area extending one-quarter mile (0.25) on either side of the centerline. The APE for the aboveground cultural historic resources for the alternative route sections that are considered new build sections (or Greenfield routes) extending one-half mile (0.50) on either side of the centerline for the alternative routes.

If the Principal Investigator encountered conditions they felt warranted alteration to the APE while researching or conducting the survey, the Principal Investigator would consult with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and East Kentucky Power Cooperative (EKPC) (acting on behalf of Rural Utilities Service/RUS). EKPC will notice modification of the APE in writing to the SHPO and the Principal Investigator.

The APE contained seventeen previously documented properties. Seven of these properties were in Clark County, but are no longer extant: Sites Ck-134, 135, 137, 138, 395, 400 & 536. The remaining ten sites were located in Madison County: Sites 2 (Ma-13), 5 (Ma-25), 12 (Ma-203), 14 (Ma-200), 20 (Ma-209), Ma-16, Ma-154, Ma-201, Ma-202 & Ma-204. Five of the previously documented sites in Madison had been removed since the original survey: Ma-16, Ma-154, Ma-201, Ma-202 & Ma-204. The remaining five previously documented sites (2, 5, 12, 14, & 20) were reevaluated for this report.

A total of thirty-nine sites were documented for this investigation: the five previously recorded properties and thirty-four new historic properties. Two of these are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register: Sites 12 and 34.

Site 12, the Igo House/Greenlan Farm is eligible under Criterion C as a distinctive Folk-Italianate style dwelling in an agricultural setting. The proposed National Register boundary is contained within the 40 acres under present ownership and follows the existing property lines. The boundary includes: the main house, entrance lane and stone entry gates, cemetery, and domestic and agricultural structures that historically supported the agricultural function of the farm. Other parcels of property—contained in the original tract of land

purchased by B.M. Igo—were excluded because they no longer contained contributing features associated with this farm complex.

Section 2 design segment for the construction of a new section of transmission line is located approximately 1250 feet from the main house and bisects the middle of Greenlan Farm. Construction of this alternative would have an impact to the historic setting of Greenlan Farm agricultural complex and would have an *Adverse Effect* (see Figure 57).

Section 3 design segment is situated along the inside of the southern property/National Register boundary line of the Greenlan Farm. This alternative is approximately 1200 feet from the main house and would occupy a sliver of property from within the National Register boundaries. This alternative would also not be as visible and therefore less intrusive to the historic agricultural setting of Greenlan Farm. The construction of this alternative would have a *No Adverse Effect* to Site 12, Greenlan Farm (see Figure 57).

Since Section 2 will have an *Adverse Effect* upon Site 12, it is recommended that Section 3 be chosen as part of a proposed alternative for construction.

Site 34 is a WPA concrete bridge constructed in 1938. This structure is potentially eligible under Criterion A for structures associated with the New Deal. None of the proposed alternates will be visible from Site 34; therefore, the proposed project will have *No Effect* on this bridge.

This report was prepared in compliance with *36CFR Part 800* and the *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports, 2.5* issued by the SHPO. The purpose of this evaluation was to:

- Identify and document all historic (50 years old or older) structures located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE).
- Evaluate their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic places.
- Evaluate the effect of the project on those structures included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

II PROJECT DESCRIPTION

(Figure 2)

East Kentucky Power Cooperative (EKPC) is conducting this Cultural Historic Investigation on behalf of the Rural Utilities Service, the lead federal agency for this undertaking. The proposed project involves rebuilding or paralleling existing transmission lines and the construction of new transmission lines. The entire project area is located between the J.K. Smith Power Station in southeastern Clark County and a proposed new switching station to be located in north-central Garrard County. Depending on the alternative route selection, the line will be 35-37 miles in length. The existing transmission line identified for replacement is supported by wood poles approximately 80 feet in height and spaced approximately 300 feet apart. The new line will be supported by rusticated steel poles that will average 100 feet in height with a span length of approximately 700 feet. Fourteen alternative route sections (1-14) have been identified for this project.

Due to the length of the project, two separate Cultural Resource Assessment Reports will be prepared. Palmer Engineering and AMEC, Earth and Environmental were contracted to conduct the survey of approximately seventeen miles of the project located in southwestern Clark County—near the J.K. Smith Power Station—and northeast and central Madison County. Northeast sections 1 through 9 of the alternative routes are included in this assessment area (Figure 2). Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. was contracted to complete the survey for the remaining southwestern section of the project (Sections 10-14).

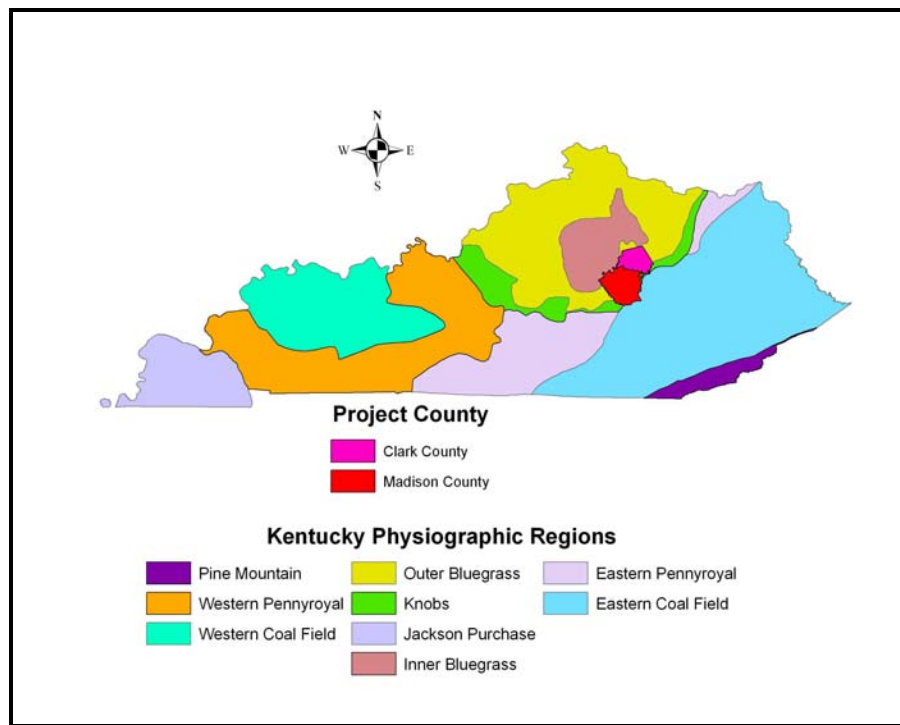


Figure 1 Kentucky Physiographic Regions showing the location of Clark and Madison Counties

Figure 2
Proposed Sections of Northeast Alternates for the Smith-West Garrard 345KV
Transmission Line in Clark and Madison Counties, Kentucky.

Figure 3 Rear Pocket of the Report

please see **Figure 3** in rear of the report for previously recorded site locations



Figure 4 View of project area near Doylesville vicinity in northeastern Madison County.



Figure 5 View of project area near Hackett Road in Madison County (former location of Ma-16).



Figure 6 View of project area near I-75 looking from Old US 25 in Madison County.



Figure 7 View of project area near the Community of Million in central Madison County.

III PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND SURVEY METHODS

This report has been prepared in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 36CFR Part 800. It complies with the *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports*, ed. 2.5 established by the Kentucky Heritage Council, the State Historic Preservation Office.

The background research began with a review of all available surveys, reports, studies, maps and other documents with relevance to the project area. This undertaking started with an investigation of the records of the State Historic Preservation Office, the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) to identify records, files and Cultural Historic Resource reports in Clark and Madison Counties.

The Kentucky Heritage Council initiated a comprehensive, countywide Survey of Clark County's Historic Sites in the fall of 1976; the resulting *Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky: Clark County* was published in 1979. The *Architectural History of Clark County* section by Camille Wells provided much of the documentation for the *Clark County Historic Context Section V*, of this report. The survey recorded five hundred and thirty-four sites in rural Clark County; a total of 608 were recorded in Winchester, the county seat. In 1979, 43 individual sites were nominated to the National Register under a Multiple Properties Nomination.

Beginning in early 1977, a Madison County Inventory of Historic Sites was conducted over a several year period by the Kentucky Heritage Council; 433 sites being recorded. In 1984, the Madison County Historical Society received a grant from the KHC to complete a multiple resource nomination for Madison County. In 1988, the resulting *Multiple Resources of Madison County, Kentucky, Partial Inventory* by Helen Powell resulted. This nomination included 32 historic properties located outside the City of Richmond. During the same period the Madison County Historical Society received a matching grant from the KHC to publish the results of the Inventory of Historic Sites; *Madison County Rediscovered: Selected Historic Architecture* by Lavinia Kubiak was published. The historic context developed for the Multiple Resource Nomination and survey book was utilized for this report in Section V: *Madison County Historic Context*.

The Bluegrass Cultural Landscape Project: A Regional Historic Overview by Christine Amos provided useful documentation for establishing historic context and property types within the project area. The *National Register Nomination for the Owen-Gay Farm*, located on the Clark-Bourbon County line contained useful historic context material on Clark County Agriculture between 1825 and 1945.

Agricultural and Domestic Outbuildings in Central and Western Kentucky, 1800-1865, a publication of the Kentucky Heritage Council by Rachel Kennedy and

William Macintire, aided in the understanding of typical domestic and agricultural ancillary structures [Kennedy and Macintyre: 1999].

The Section 106 Cultural Resource library at the KHC contained the following reports.

- In 2004, Terracon, Inc. [Brother: 2004] conducted two historic surveys for proposed telecommunications towers in Clark and Madison Counties. *A Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Telecommunications Tower Site at Sewell in Clark County, Kentucky* documented thirteen historic resources with two considered potentially eligible for the National Register. A *No Historic Properties Affected* finding was recommended. *A Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Telecommunications Tower Site at Farristown, Madison County, Kentucky* [Brother: 2004] documented 29 historic resources in the APE. Five of these were determined to be potentially eligible for the National Register. A *No Historic Properties Affected* finding was recommended.
- In 2005, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed FCC *Form 620 Submission Packet for the Proposed Clays Ferry Telecommunications Tower Site, North of Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky* [Potts: 2005]. One historic property was documented; A *No Historic Properties Affected* finding was recommended.
- CRAI Inc. also completed FCC *Form 620 Submission Packet for the Proposed Main Street Storage Telecommunications Tower Site, In Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky* in 2005 [Potts: 2005]. A *No Historic Properties Affected* finding was recommended.
- In 2004, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. prepared *A Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Hedges Telecommunication Tower Site, Southeast of Winchester, Clark County, Kentucky* for Terracon, Inc [Edgeworth: 2004]. Eighteen historic resources were documented for this assessment. A *No Historic Properties Affected* finding was recommended.
- Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. also conducted three investigations for proposed tower sites in Madison County in 2004. *A Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Telecommunication Tower Site, Southwest of Redhouse, North of Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky* identified five historic resources in the APE for this project [Rapier: 2004]. One was determined potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. A *No Historic Properties Affected* finding was recommended. *A Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Telecommunication Tower Site, Southwest of Terrill, South of Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky* documented five historic resources, one of which is listed in the National Register: The Battle of Richmond Historic

Area [Rapier: 2004]. A second site was determined to be potentially eligible for listing. A *No Historic Properties Affected* finding was recommended. A *Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Opossum Kingdom Telecommunication Tower Site, North of Berea, Madison County, Kentucky* was completed in 2004 for Terracon, Inc. [Rapier: 2004]. Thirty-eight historic resources were documented and a *No Historic Properties Affected* finding was recommended.

- In 2003, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc conducted A *Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Northern Madison County Wastewater Treatment and Collection System Project in Madison County, Kentucky* [Spurlock: 2003]. Four historic resources were documented for this assessment and one was determined potentially eligible for the National Register. Site 2, a stone wall was documented as part of this assessment. This resource was determined potentially eligible for listing under Criterion C. The context and evaluation for this site was useful for evaluating the rock wall resources for the Smith-West Garrard assessment. A *No Historic Properties Affected* finding was recommended.
- Other reports on file at the KHC included a *Cultural Resource Survey of Lower Howards Creek Heritage Park and State Nature Preserve in Clark County, Kentucky Vol. II* by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. in 2001 [Hudson: 2001]. This report documented the architectural resources within the Heritage Park.
- In 1998, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted A *Cultural Resource Study for the Proposed Berea Connector in Madison County, Kentucky*. Three properties were determined eligible for the National Register [Polsgrove and Kirkwood]. Findings of *Adverse Effect* from the proposed project were recommended for two of those properties: the Berea College Forest and the U.S.D.A. Agricultural Storage Building.
- Other sources located at the Kentucky Heritage Council include *An Architectural and Historical Resources Assessment of the Winchester Bypass, Northeast* (Item No. 7-331) by Burry and Amos in 1997 [Amos: 1997]. Several listed and potentially eligible sites were located within the project area for this undertaking. None of these listed or eligible sites was affected by the project undertaking and a finding of *No Historic Properties Affected* was received.
- In 1986 and 1987, Presnell and Associates, Inc. conducted Cultural Historic Assessments for the proposed Richmond Bypass project [Hedgepeth: 1986; 1987]. Several National Register sites were located within the project vicinity including: the Brutus and Pattie Field Clay House and the Chenault House. A third

significant resource documented for the 1987 addendum to this report was the Richmond-Clays Ferry Dirt Road which was determined to be potentially eligible under National Register Criterion A. The proposed project was determined to have a potential *Adverse Effect* to the Chenault House, and the project alternative was relocated to avoid a 4f taking.

The archival research continued at the University of Kentucky, the Kentucky History Center, the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives, and the Clark County Library.

Historic maps for the project area found at the University of Kentucky, Department of Geography included: the *1877 Atlas of Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Counties*, and the *1876 Atlas of Madison County, Kentucky by D. G. Beers & Company*. Other maps of the area used for this assessment were the *1926 Kentucky Geologic Survey Map of Clark County, Kentucky*, the *1950 Geologic Map of Madison County, Kentucky*, the *1941 Highway Map of Clark County, Kentucky*, the *1942 Highway Map of Madison County, Kentucky*, and the *1952 Richmond North, KY, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map*.

Utilizing all of the documentation and the previously developed historic context narratives, the following narrative themes were developed for the APE in Clark County. These include: Early Settlement 1780-1820, Agricultural Landscape 1800-1930, Domestic Architecture 1800-1950. In Madison County the historic context identified the following narrative themes: Madison County Rural Cultural Landscape 1786-1960, Rock Fences in Madison County, Railroad Development in Madison County, and New Deal Bridge Construction in Madison County 1933-1943.

Documentation of the cultural historic sites was conducted between October 7 and November 10 of 2006. The weather during this period was unusually foggy/cloudy with periods of heavy rain that created poor conditions for photography and delayed some of the fieldwork. Much of the project area was accessible by vehicle or was located a short distance from the road. One property (Site 3) in the Doyleville vicinity was located in an isolated valley that was accessed on foot. EKPC Biologists Chris Carpenter and Brian Gasdorf assisted in the documentation of this property.

At the completion of the fieldwork, further research and chain of title searches were conducted on several sites. National Register Criterion A, B, and C were applied to all 38 recorded sites to determine their eligibility for listing. The descriptions, evaluations, and determinations of effect are found in *Section VII: Inventory and Evaluation*.

IV ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

CLARK COUNTY

Clark County is located in the Bluegrass Physiographic region of the state along the eastern edge bounded by the Knobs. Established in 1792, the area was well known to some of the earliest Kentucky settlers who traveled through Boonesborough to settle in Clark County. No fewer than 19 early stations and settlements were established within Clark County including: Strode's Station (1779), McGee's Station (1780), Holder's Station on Lower Howard's Creek (1781), and Boyle's Station (1785) [Bedford 1992: 196].

Due to abundant resources, such as timber and outcroppings of easily harvested limestone, structures constructed by late eighteenth and early nineteenth century settlers were either of log, stone, or brick construction. Early farming efforts were subsistence, and the structures associated with them were small and rudimentary. Log structures associated with this period were 16-ft square, or rectangular, single-pen. Loosely based on the Pennsylvania-German form, emigrants brought these structures to this area [Kentucky Heritage Council 1978:12].

The topography of eastern Clark County is more rolling than are land to the west where the lands are suited to general farming. The area is rural and predominantly agricultural in nature. The period of stabilization and growth in the area (approximately 1810 to 1860) established successfully agriculture as a strong economic base. From the outset, corn production has been the mainstay of the agricultural economy, with tobacco, wheat, and hemp following in close numbers [Clark 1995: 98]. Part of the county achieved particular notoriety in the breeding of prime stock including horses, sheep, and cattle [Kentucky Heritage Commission 1979: 4]. This success resulted in the accumulation of wealth, and influenced the formation of agricultural estates, each encompassing hundreds of acres. These estates possessed of finely constructed domestic and agricultural structures, and the associated accoutrements to exhibit that wealth.

During the mid-1800s, the initial construction of a rail line through the area brought about a different type of economic growth; Hedges Station, located to the north of the project area, became a small service community to the larger commercial center in Winchester [Bedford 1992: 198]. Construction of the Mountain Parkway through Clark County in the mid-1960s bisected some agricultural farmland. However, no interchanges to the parkway were provided to this area and so the secondary impact of increased development did not occur.

The greatest change to the project area and the surrounding cultural landscape occurred after the construction of the J.K. Smith Power Station in the 1970s. This property contained several previously recorded structures.

MADISON COUNTY

Madison County is located in central Kentucky where the Bluegrass Physiographic Region meets the Knobs. The topography of the area has characteristics of both regions, but the county is a study in sharp physical and social contrasts [Ellis 1985:xiv]. The north and east sections of the county along the Otter and Muddy Creek drainages. The ridges are narrower and located between V-shaped valleys with a landscape akin to the remote Appalachian highlands. The central portion of the county can be described as wide upland ridges with sloping and deep drainages. At one time, this setting sustained an agrarian economy connected to the Central Bluegrass region.

Daniel Boone's establishment of a Boonesborough settlement was the impetus for major immigration to the area along Boone's Trace. Another pioneer settler, Green Clay, a second cousin to Henry Clay, former Speaker of the House, had great influence on the establishment and development of Madison County. Speculating on thousands of acres of land he purchased, Clay soon became one of the largest landowners in Kentucky. He claimed title to 40,000 acres in Madison County alone with associated commercial interests in distilleries, taverns, tobacco, slaves, tollroads, and tobacco warehouses [Kleeber 1992: 200].

Madison County produced corn, hemp, tobacco very early in its history and Burley tobacco and cattle remain a mainstay of the county's economy today [Kleeber 1992: 602]. Many small cross roads communities established themselves along the major drainages and the establishment of the railroad through the county during the last quarter of the nineteenth century supported further growth in many of these villages.

Spurred by additional railroads and improved roadways, particularly between Richmond and the larger markets of Lexington and Louisville, Development in the central part of the county continued throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The construction of I-75 in the 1960s led to commercial sprawl all along its corridor concentrating on the Richmond interchanges.

Conversely, the area in the northeastern section of the county near the community of Doyleville has remained fairly isolated. The steeper topography and the absence of a connection to I-75 limited growth; consequently, some piano key residential development occurred along the region's major transportation routes into the region.

V HISTORIC CONTEXT

CLARK COUNTY

Created from sections of Bourbon and Fayette counties in 1792 and named for the Revolutionary War Hero, Gen. George Rogers Clark, Clark County was the fourteenth county formed in Kentucky [Kleber 1992:197]. The original boundaries for the county encompassed all of present day Montgomery, Bath, Powell, Menifee, Wolfe, and Knot Counties and portions of Estill, Lee, Morgan, Magoffin, Breathitt, Perry, and Letcher. In 1852, Clark County's present boundaries were established. It is bounded by Estill, Powell, Fayette, Madison, Montgomery, and Bourbon counties. Lulbegrud Creek, Red River, and Kentucky River define the east, southeast, and south perimeter [Amos 1997:7].

The topography of Clark County is gently rolling. Geographically, Clark County straddles the Bluegrass (to the west) and Eden Shale (to the east) regions. Winchester, the county seat, lies centrally to the regional divide [Amos 1997:7].

Early Settlement 1780-1820

Many pioneers passed through Fort Boonesborough before establishing permanent settlement in Clark County. At least 19 pioneer stations are believed to have been established in the county, among them: Strode's Station (1779) near Winchester, McGee's Station (circa 1780) near Becknerville, Holder's Station (1781) on Lower Howard's Creek, and Boyle's Station (circa 1785), located one mile west of Strode's Station [Kleber 1992:198]. The earliest immigrants lived in or near these stockaded stations during the threat of Indian attack; they farmed by day and returned to the stockade at night [Amos 1997:7].

Some historical accounts indicate that, prior to European settlement, Shawnee Indians established an Indian village and trading post known as Eskippakithiki (circa 1670-1754). Located southeast of Winchester on the buffalo trail, also known as "Warriors Path", Eskippakithiki covered approximately 3,500 acres of level, prairie-like land between Lulbegrud and Howard's Creek. Wigwams and cabins dotted the area from the village's trading center to present-day Kiddville. The French-Canadian Census of 1735 stated that the Shawnee village numbered between 800-1,000 people. Christopher Gist listed Eskippakithiki on his map in 1751, and trader John Finley visited it that same year. By the time Daniel Boone and Finley returned to the region in June 1769, the village had burnt to the ground [Woodring 2001:20-24].

European settlers entered Clark County from the south via Wilderness Road or from the north along the Buffalo Trace that extended from Maysville on the Ohio River to the center of the Bluegrass Region at Lexington; it later became the Maysville-Lexington Pike [Kentucky Heritage Commission 1979:5]. Neither of these early primary routes crossed the interior of the county and very few trails into the interior existed when Clark County was formed [Amos 1997:7]. Shortly after December 17, 1793 when the Kentucky General Assembly granted a charter to the county seat of Winchester, building roads to connect the seat to

surrounding communities and further trade centers became an early undertaking by the county government [Clark 1996:148].

Transportation and Community Development 1800-1900

After the defeat of the native peoples of Kentucky and the subsequent removal of hostilities, Kentucky, and its Bluegrass regions in particular, experienced a period of growth and prosperity that rivaled that of the nation as a whole [Kleber 1992:198]. Up until the Civil War, there were no dramatic changes in Clark County –the landscape filled gradually with houses, mills, roads, tollhouses, distilleries, barns, and warehouses [Ky. Heritage Commission 1979:4].

Iron Works Pike, one of the earliest corridors through Clark County, was surveyed in 1811; it connected the iron furnaces in the Red River region to central Kentucky. After deposits of iron ore were discovered near present day Clay City in Powell County, Red River Iron Works began producing bar iron, nails, stoves, and plowshares around 1800. Many Kentucky furnaces produced cannonballs for the War of 1812 [Kleber 1992:759]. Presently, the route of KY 15, the Iron Work Road remains an active corridor between Winchester and Clay City.

As the main agricultural trading center for the county, Winchester shared in the economic prosperity of the early 1800s. Numerous small industries began operations, and a few substantial homes were built [Kleber 1992:960]. Some of early Clark County villages were established not as commercial settlements but rather as religious ones, and in many places the church (not the local store) was the heart of the community. As such, a church-based community, Schollsville, grew to be the larger of the two villages and by 1877 had several dry good stores, black smith shops, and a large group of dwellings and support structures crowding the turnpike [Kentucky Heritage Commission 1979: 4; Beers 1877]. Little visible evidence of this once thriving community survives. Pilot View, however, retains a strong sense of community as indicated by the Pilot View Store, a viable component of everyday life.

The community of Trapp, located at the intersection of KY 89 and 974, had an established post office on March 5, 1904. The inspiration for its namesake is said to be the animal traps that adorned the walls of the local store. The post office was discontinued four years later [Rennick 1987: 297]. In 1938, with funding from the Public Works Administration, the Clark County Board of Education constructed a new consolidated school in Trapp. This was the first consolidated county school to be constructed with the aid of federal funds from “The New Deal” [The Winchester Sun 1978: 3].

While industries such as distilleries and mills thrived throughout Clark County, establishments concentrated around Winchester in 1820 [Kleber 1992:198].

In 1873, the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad (now CSX Transportation) induced profound changes in Clark County following the Civil War [Kleber 1992: 960]. Within a decade, the Kentucky Central Railway (now CSX) ran through the center of the county from Winchester to Rockcastle

County. In 1883, the Kentucky Union Railroad built the county's third railroad from Winchester eastward into Clay City to facilitate the export of old growth timber forests harvested in adjacent Powell County [Amos 1997: 9-11].

Incorporated in 1872, the Kentucky Union Railway constructed the line between the Lexington & Eastern Junction (seven miles east of Winchester) and Clay City in 1886. This was part of a line that eventually stretched from Lexington to Jackson. It was placed in receivership in 1891, reorganized as Lexington & Eastern Railway in 1894, and purchased by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (L&N) in 1910. After the completion of a route to the Eastern coalfields (via Irvine/ Ravenna in Estill County in 1916) suited for heavy hauling, the Winchester to Fincastle portion of the line became inefficient and was abandoned in 1942 [Sulzer 1968: 13-14].

As a main station on all railroad lines during the late nineteenth century, Winchester grew exponentially. Educational establishments, banks, hotels, and residential neighbor-hoods were built. Winchester was incorporated in 1877. In 1890 Kentucky Wesleyan College relocated to there from Millersburg. By the end of the nineteenth century, the town's growing professional class had built handsome residences and commercial buildings [Kleber 1992: 960].

Prior to the arrival of the railroads in Clark County, rural crossroads communities provided the essential commercial, educational, industrial, and religious, and social needs of the local populace [Kentucky Heritage Commission 1979:4]. The 1877 Atlas of Clark County indicated a scattering of villages across the rural landscape at these locations. Additionally, after the Civil War, the railroads spawned small, service communities along their right-of-ways, with stock scales, freight and passenger stations, post offices, and small mercantile stores [Amos 1997:11]. There were two distinctive community plans established during this period: the crossroads community and the linear village. As their names imply, the crossroads developed at the corners created by a major intersection, while the linear plan crowded the parallel lots of a turnpike corridor [Amos 1997: Commerce 1820-1865].

In 1886, Gordonton, located between Pilot View and Schollsville on the Schollsville Road, originated as a railroad stop but failed to grow into a viable community. Nearby Pilot View, on the other hand, originated and was named when Schollsville Road (KY 3368) connected Iron Works Pike (KY 15) to Schollsville in 1868 (Figure 8). According to tradition, the impressive view of Pilot Knob, located 15 miles southeast in Powell County, inspired a local resident to suggest its name. The Pilot View Post Office operated from 1893 to 1904 [Rennick 1987:234].

Schollsville was established much earlier, when William Scholl and his family settled in the vicinity from Virginia in 1799. It remained an unidentifiable community until the 1830s. The general store was centered in Schollsville and was rivaled in importance to the community only by the blacksmith shop. Although a scattering of historic structures is evident, the community of Schollsville is no longer intact [Bedford 1958: 113-115].

Indian Fields was early community located in the project APE (Figure 9). In 1775, Captain Benjamin Combs and his brothers, Cuthbert and Joseph, and General Marquis Calmes and his son took pre-emption on land that until 1754 had been the Shawnee village of Eskippakithiki. When the first court was held at Boonesborough, they were given deeds to their land. Elijah Goff owned a large tract of property near Kiddville that was originally part of the Berry-Calmes preemption. His sons, John H. and Thomas H. Goff purchased and merged large tracts of property at the intersection of Iron Works Pike and Kiddville Road beginning in the 1830s [Clark County Tax Records, District 2: Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives: Microfilm #07732]. Tax records indicate otherwise. After 1857, the majority of their property was concentrated in the Upper Howard's Creek drainage, not in the Lulbegrud Creek drainage, the location of Goff's Corner. Early European settlers called the part of the plain cultivated by the Shawnee "The Indian Old Corn Fields," which was shortened to Indian Old Fields after 1800 [Woodring 2001:20-24]. The name was again changed to Indian Fields when the first post office was established in 1879 at what was then called Goff's Tollgate [1879-80 *Kentucky State Gazetteer* 1880:213].

Agricultural Landscape 1800-1930

During the first half of the nineteenth century Clark County boomed with wealth and prosperity. Abundant natural resources, fertile soils, and high productivity yielded successful periods of cultivation [Kentucky Heritage Commission 1979:4]. Successes in the breeding and trading of prime stock led to regional notoriety; as a result, many local families amassed large fortunes in this industry. Described in anthropological terms as "climax culture", this epiphany is evidenced in the county's stylish, farming complexes. Wood frame, brick, stone, and log forms boasted the popular Greek and Gothic Revival influences of the period.

Within the agricultural complex, domestic outbuildings were usually arranged in a courtyard type formation behind the main dwelling with the structures of highest use closest to the house. Common structures on the middle to upper class ante-bellum domestic yard included detached kitchens, washhouses, springhouses, icehouses, meat or smoke houses, and privy.

Although early agricultural statistics are scarce, Clark County estate appraisals frequently noted corn (the most commonly filed), wheat, rye, flax, and hemp seeds (Clark 1995:106). Even though corn made up the bulk crops grown, small grains held major importance to the overall Clark County farming community. Grain used for flour was processed in one of the water-powered mills, around which, rural communities flourished and roads stretched to meet. If not milled, grains were distilled; a number of estate inventories reveal stills, mash tubs, and other accoutrements of the home distiller. Frequent notations of hemp and flax breaks, flax spinning wheels, and ropewalks give evidence of the cottage industry of spinning and weaving of linen and hempen cloth, as well as the production of cotton bagging and rope for the rising steamboat trade [Ibid:107].

In 1840 and 1850, the United States Census Bureau extended its schedule to collect data on agriculture and manufacturing. The 1850 report indicates that 794 farms operated in the county. These produced 1,213,007 bushels of Indian corn, 84,682 bushels of rye and oats, 25,162 bushels of wheat, 650 bushels of flax seed, 18,215 pounds of flax fiber, 450 tons of hemp, and 66,335 pounds of tobacco. While the cutting colters, grubbing hoes, and axes so frequently found in the early estate appraisals attest to the clearing of land for field crops, the 1850s census indicates that sugar maple trees were grown in sufficient quantities as production yielded 5,960 pounds of sugar [Clark 1995:106-8].

Throughout the first three quarters of the 1800s, the pattern of cultivation in Clark County varied little except for the introduction of improved implements and the increased production per acre of crops. When the newly formed Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics published its first report in 1878, the principal crops in Clark County included corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, tobacco, hemp, and flax. However, at this time two new crops were beginning to gain favor: white burley tobacco and bluegrass seed [Clark 1995:111]. After 1870, white burley tobacco became a main cash crop, replacing hemp, which received major competition from the foreign jute market [Ibid:116]. Stimulated by an increase in demand for tobacco products after the Civil War and the subsequent rise of the cigarette industry, Clark County tobacco farmers utilized the newly constructed railroads to export growing harvests. As railway transportation was embraced over the traditional river routes, the location of tobacco warehouses was shifted away from the Kentucky River to Winchester and Lexington [Ibid:111]. At the same time, the Clark County correspondent for the 1878 Bureau of Agriculture report noted that the area's soils were growing thinner and that the application of chemical fertilizers was becoming increasingly necessary to maintain production. Areas of poorer soil were returned to pasturage or scrub timber growth [Clark 1995:112].

White burley tobacco continuing as the main cash crop for Clark County during the twentieth century. However, bluegrass seed harvest received new competition with the introduction of new types of grasses more amenable to new mowing and baling equipment. By the end of WWI, the mechanization of agriculture had all but removed the mule and the work ox from the Clark County landscape, while the automobile similarly diminished the number of horses being raised for market [Clark 1995:117].

The Great Depression with its Agricultural Adjustment Administrative Act (1933), Soil Conservation Act (1936), and Agricultural Adjustment Act (1938) revised the traditional ways of farm management and life in Clark County. The new age of chemistry, introduced by WWI, brought an increase in nitrate fertilizers and a decrease in human and animal labor [Clark 1996:119]. By 1950, there were 1,356 farms in Clark County averaged 103 acres; 84 percent of the land was either cultivated or in hay and pasturage [Clark 1995:117].

The western section of Clark County, Bluegrass, is today most suitable for cultivation, particularly tobacco, while the eastern, Eden Shale, is deemed more suitable for livestock pasture and only occasional cultivation [Ulack 1998:156]. While some grains and hay/silage are grown for market, earning \$915,000 and

\$570,000 respectively in 1997, tobacco brought in \$14,294,000 and cattle \$14,537,000 (with dairy only earning \$73,000) [U.S. Ag. 1999: Clark 1995: 117]. Dropping only four percentage points since 1950, 80 percent of the county's land was in farms in 1998 [Ulack 1998:158 and Kleber 1992:197]. In 1997, the number of farms had actually decreased to 847 with the average size increasing to 173 acres [U.S. Ag. 1999:Clark]. While industry and populations have waxed and waned in and around Winchester, the county as a whole has retained its rural setting since 1900, even while 54 percent of the population has taken on an urban identity [Clark 1995: 117].

Domestic Architecture 1800-1950

According to Camille Well's 1977 architectural overview, "The Architecture of Clark Co.," the architecture found outside the city limits of Winchester presents a pattern of relatively consistent rural development. Geographically, the building dispersion is even throughout the county with few dense communities emerging. Among the range of building types, the preponderance of the domestic architecture is of a traditional form with symbols of architectural styles such as Greek moldings or Italianate brackets applied [1].

The Greek-Revival period became popular in Kentucky around 1835. It was the first of the revival styles to be adopted in Kentucky, and was popularized by handbooks and periodicals. While Greek-Revival reached its dominance as a form between 1835-1860, this was not a time of major construction in Clark County. When it does appear, the modes of Greek-Revival are usually expressed on traditional forms, usually of log or frame construction [Wells 1977:15-16]. Brick was an important building material. In Clark County, the surviving brick domestic architecture from the nineteenth century represents the same range of tradition-based forms as log and frame construction [Wells 1977:11].

By the 1850s allusions to the Greek temple were joined by those of the Italian villa and Medieval Gothic structures. Publication of architectural pattern books like A.J. Downing's *The Architecture of County Houses* and Calvert Vaux's *Villas and Cottages* popularized Italianate and Gothic Revival styles. With this pattern book period, there a series of stylistic revivals and mixtures began. In Clark County, Italianate and Gothic Revival styles were expressed as ornamental details applied to the tenacious traditional forms [Wells 1977:20, 22-23].

One such traditional form, to which often was added a Greek, Gothic, or Italianate styled veneer, was the I-house (roughly, a single-pile structure with two full stories, central passage, and a width of two rooms). "The popularization of the I-house and of Greek Revival details seem to have occurred in Clark County simultaneously, about 1840 [Ibid:17]." Commencing as a modest house type of the seventeenth-century Chesapeake Bay region, during its westward migration, the I-house came to represent solid prosperity and economic attainment on the rural landscape [Kniffen 1965:555]. The I-house's use through the early part of the twentieth century attests to its popularity and successful application as a housing form.

Beyond the widespread of the I-house, the asymmetrical arrangement of volumes, fundamental to the Picturesque (Romantic) Movement initiated by the Italianate style, proliferated in Clark County. Beginning c1870, a date associated closely with the arrival of the railroads, the picturesque plan took two predominant forms in Clark County: the one and two-story T-plan. In Clark County, as elsewhere, the T-plan has a strong resemblance to the center-passage plan. "One room of this traditional arrangement is simply advanced beyond the principal planes of the façade and is linked from behind with a vestige of the popular rear ell [Wells 1977:25]."

Throughout the remainder of the century, the Picturesque Movement dominated new construction; however, most of the moneyed construction at that time occurred in the burgeoning Winchester area. While a few picturesque Victorian structures presently dot the rural landscape, they are outnumbered by the traditional forms [Ibid:27]. As the century and the Victorian era came to a close, colonial architecture and simple design replaced the eclectic frenzy in Clark County [Wells 1977:29].

In the first half of the twentieth century, housing types adapted to changing population distribution patterns, increased reliance upon automobile transportation, and new stylistic influences. The improvement of inter county roads and the general availability of automobiles enabled families to live farther from their place of employment. As a result of this reliance, many houses from this period were constructed near major transportation routes. The 1955 Highway Map and the 1926 USGS Map of Clark County show a distinct clustering of structures along the highways and county roads (Figure 10). Most domestic building ceased between 1941 and 1945 as the United States prepared for and fought WWII; when construction resumed, houses based on historical revivals were abandoned in favor of new variations of the modern styles [McAlister 2002:477].

Clark County retains a relatively high number of historic structures; thirty percent of the structures were constructed prior to 1959, while half of that number were built prior to 1949 [U.S. 2000: 4].

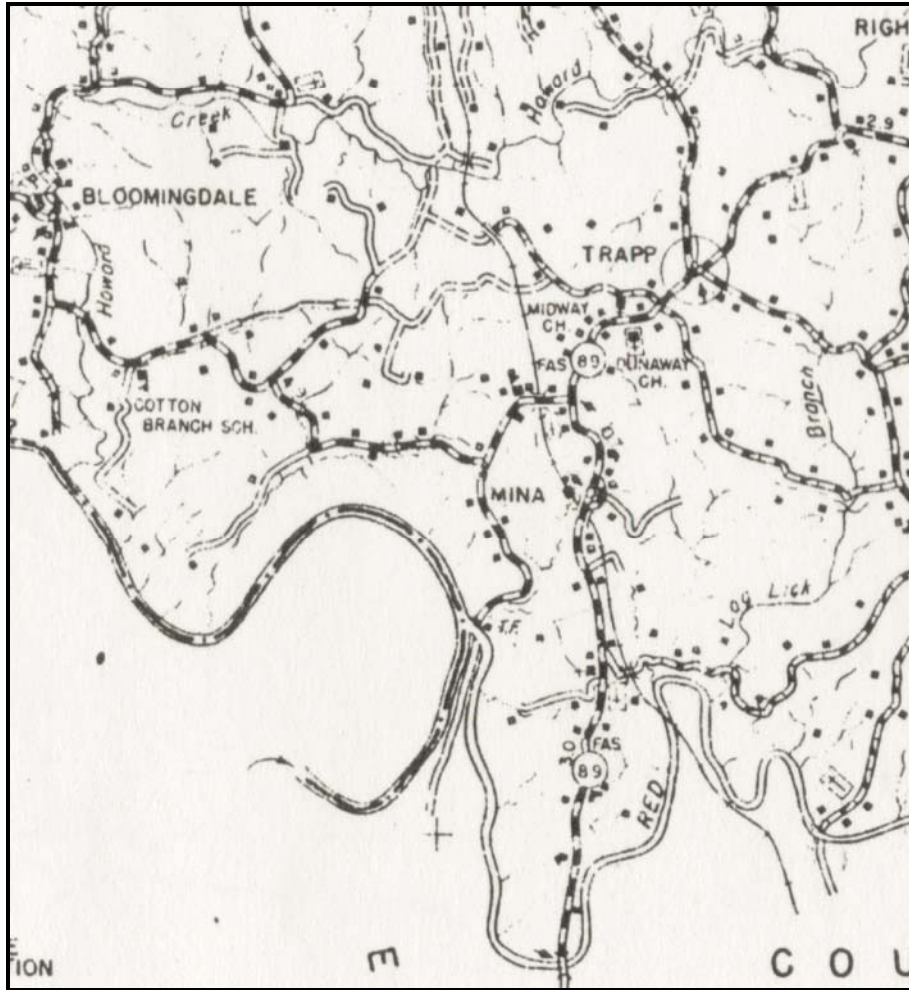


Figure 8 1941 Highway Map of Clark County Showing Project Area.

MADISON COUNTY

Madison County Rural Cultural Landscape 1786-1960

Created in 1785 when the Virginia Assembly carved out a portion of Lincoln County, Madison County is named for James Madison, fourth president of the United States. Originally much larger in size, Madison was reduced by a total of 450 square miles with the creation of Clay, Jackson, and Owsley and portions of Leslie, Breathitt, Lee, Estill, Garrard, and Rockcastle Counties. Presently encompassing 446 square miles, it is the largest of the counties within the Bluegrass Cultural Landscape Region established by the Kentucky Heritage Council.

In 1775, pioneer settler Daniel Boone established one of Kentucky's earliest settlements, the town of Boonesborough, at the mouth of Otter Creek. Richard Henderson, owner of the Transylvania Land Company—an early speculative venture—hired Boone to survey and establish access to his Kentucky holdings.

Boone's settlement and well marked trails and traces through the wilderness played a significant role in the development of Kentucky and the west in general. Boonesborough thrived as a community during the late eighteenth century with a post office, warehouse, ferry, over one hundred citizens, and over 500 acres of property. However, frequent flooding by the Kentucky prevented further growth and development and by 1820 little evidence of this early settlement was extant [Kubiak 1988: 6].

Green Clay, a second cousin to Henry Clay, was another early—but less well known—figure that had great influence on the establishment and development of Madison County. Speculating on thousands of acres of land during the late 1700s, Clay soon became one of the largest landowners in Kentucky. He claimed title to 40,000 acres in Madison County with associated commercial interests in distilleries, taverns, tobacco, slaves, tollroads, and tobacco warehouses [Kleeber 1992: 200].

Madison County like all its neighbors was primarily agrarian until the first part of the twentieth century. Tobacco was the main cash crop and was so highly valued it was used as a medium of exchange [Kubiak 1988:7]. Farmers cut and stored their tobacco in privately owned warehouses awaiting inspection and weighing by court appointed inspectors. Prior to 1800, Madison had three tobacco inspection warehouses including John Collier's warehouse at Boonesborough, John Goggins' and Biggerstaffs' warehouses [Ellis et al. 1985:24-30]. Other highly valued crops included corn, rye, oats, hemp, and flax [Kubiak 1988:7]. Madison ranked high on the list in the production of beef cattle, hogs, and mules placing the county as the largest livestock producer in the state by 1840 [Kubiak 1988:7]. Madison was Kentucky's leading sheep and wool producer well into the nineteenth century [Kubiak 1988:7].

By 1790, the population of the county was 5,772 and grew to 10,000 by 1800 [Collins 1874:259]. Slaves were vital to the growth and production of crops, as well as the management of the larger farming estates. In 1800, slaves made up 16 percent (1,729) of the county's total population.

Occupying the county's northern boarder with Jessamine, Fayette, Clark, and Estill Counties, the Kentucky River was essential to Madison County nineteenth century growth and development. The river provided the necessary transportation for both emigrants and products traveling between markets in larger cities such as Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati, and New Orleans. Tobacco production accelerated near the close of the 18th century. By 1823, new records were set for tobacco production and warehouse activity when Madison County produced over 1,200 hogsheads of tobacco [Ellis et al. 1985:27].

Cassius M. Clay, the wealthy and prominent son of Green Clay was an active and vocal member of the anti-slavery movement in Kentucky. Although outspoken and brash in his manner and speech concerning slavery, Clay believed in the lawful emancipation of slaves, unlike abolitionists. Occupying the extensive estate—Clermont—inherited from his father, Clay used his money and influence to promote his anti-slavery views (Clay's property is located north

of the project area). He published the state's only anti-slavery newspaper, the *True American*, and his fights and duels with pro-slavery activists were well documented.

The Civil War divided Madison County. Direct military invasion resulted in the elongated Battle of Richmond fought from the community of Kingston on Richmond-Berea Road to the Clay's Ferry Bridge over the Kentucky River [Ellis et al. 1985:xix].

With the exception of the changes wrought by the Civil War on freed African-Americans and former slave holders, post war Madison County differed little from the ante-bellum years. Agriculture continued to dominate the economy; between 1850 and 1900 the number of farms increased from 1,185 to 2,741. The amount of improved acreage increased from 149,164 to 229,185. Described as literally "a land flowing with milk and honey", Madison County produced 28,393 pounds of bee's wax and honey in 1850 and even more in 1860. Second only to Bourbon County in the production of cattle, in 1880, Madison County produced 13,811 gallons of milk, 17,694 pounds of butter, and 4,796 pounds of cheese [Ellis et al. 1985:233]. During the last part of the century Madison ranked in the top five in the state in the production of cheese, eggs, and beehives [Ellis et al. 1985:233]. New rail lines through the county improved the transport of goods to markets during the last half of the century.

By 1830, Madison County's population was 18,751 with 947 residents within the Richmond city limits. Population decreased over the next two decades, but rebounded to 17,207 in 1860 [Collins 1874: 259,264]. The percentage of slaves in Madison County was consistent with its neighbors with a total number of 5,393 or 36 percent of the total population. The court laid out new precincts for the purpose of appointing magistrates, collecting taxes, and improving roads. The principal districts clustered around the communities that developed along the various creeks and tributaries that so defined the county (i.e., Otter Creek to Muddy Creek, Otter Creek to Jacks Creek, and so on) [Ellis et al. 1985:53].

Rural Madison County remained primarily agricultural through the first half of the twentieth century. In 1941, the United States Army purchased 14,650 acres of land south of Richmond and established the Bluegrass Ordnance Depot. In 1948, Westinghouse Corporation built a light bulb manufacturing facility in Richmond [Kleber 1992: 602-603].

In 1909, Madison County had 3,770 farms, of which the average size was 69 acres. By 1939, the number of farms dropped to 3,643 and the average size practically remained unchanged at 68 acres. By 1959, the number of farms had dropped to 2,363 while the average size grew to 112 acres [NASS 2004: Madison County 4-page bulletin].

In 1900, Madison County's population was 25,607 with 82 percent of those living in rural areas (including small cities of less than 2,500). By 1950, the county population was 31,179 with 17,539 or 56 percent living in rural areas. In the following decades, Interstate 75 was constructed. Both Richmond and

Berea, located 15 miles south of Richmond, expanded their manufacturing base with several light industries. The county grew from 33,482 people in 1960 to 57,508 in 1990.

Like many of its neighbors Madison County was slow to improve roads within its borders during the 18th century and by 1852 had only one turnpike, the Lexington to Richmond Pike [Dorris and Dorris 1955: 53]. The period between 1850 and 1900, the order books of the Madison County court are filled with hundreds of entries dealing with surveying, improving, rerouting and maintaining roads. In 1854, the Richmond-Big Hill-Muddy Creek and Richmond-Kentucky River-Tate's Creek turnpikes were chartered [Ellis et al. 1985:236]. Between 1869 and 1870, the Richmond-Union-Doyleville Turnpike and the Jack's Creek Turnpike were chartered [Ellis et al. 1985:237].

The earliest map of the project area is the 1876 *Atlas of Madison County by D.G. Beers and Co.* (Figure 9). In the northeastern quadrant of the county the community of Doyleville contains a cluster of structures at the crossing of Muddy Creek. This tiny community was supposedly named for local resident Pat Doyle. The now extinct post office operated between 1847 and 1930 [Rennick 1984: 84]. The Jackson Ferry Road is extant and the structure at the end of the lane (Site 1) is identified as occupied by M. Crawford [Beers 1876]. Further east along Rock Lick Creek the creek road to Site 3 shows a scattering of structures along both sides of the lane that continues until it intersects with the existing Brookstown Road [Beers 1876]. The dwelling that appears to be associated with Site 3 is identified as the property of W. Lanter [Beers 1876].

The Otter Creek Pike is well defined, but the community of Red House is not identified. This tiny community—named for a well-known house of that color—flourished as a local trading center after the L & N established a station here during the last part of the nineteenth century [Kubiak 1988: 15]. During the 50-year period between 1850 and 1900 many communities became established centers for population and business and post offices were established at Red House, Terrill, Wallaceton, Million Station, Valley View and Newby [Ellis et al. 1985:231].

Along the Richmond to Lexington Turnpike, Sunnyside (Associated with Site 12), the estate of D. W. Irvine, is identified as containing 232 acres of property [Beers 1876]. Further west on Jack's Creek Pike Site 14 is identified as the A. Tudor farm with 330 acres [Beers 1876]. Shallow Ford Creek, a major tributary of Tate's Creek divided the property of T. F. Million and S. Million (Site Ma-210 no longer extant). At the intersection of Tate's Creek and Shallow Ford Road, a dwelling identified as the D. Robbins property occupies the same location as Site 20.

The Tate's Creek Road, established in 1854, was one of the earliest improved routes in Madison County that the turnpike company chartered [Ellis et al. 1985:236]. One of the first bridges in the county was built over Tate's Creek in 1819 [Ellis et al. 1985:34]. Burrell Million owned a popular tavern on Tate's

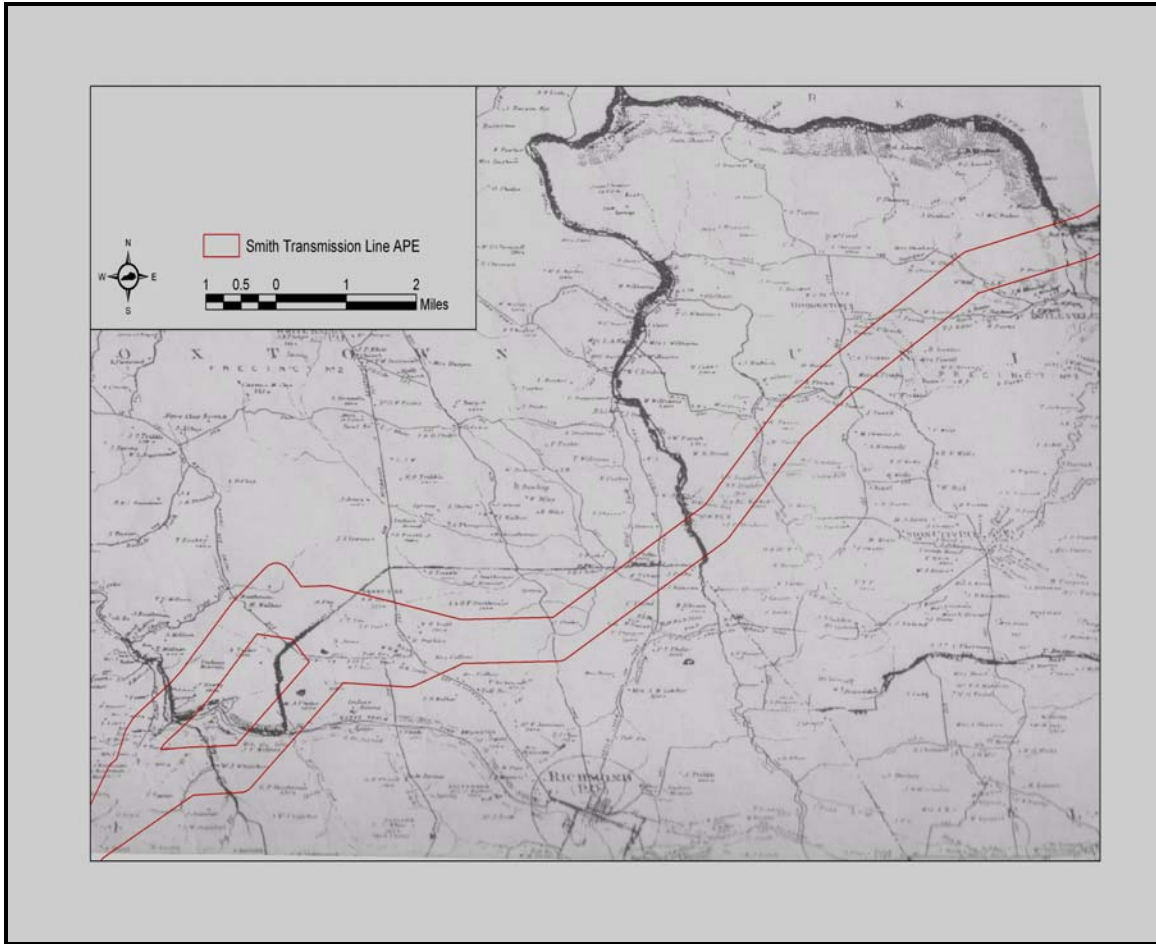


Figure 9 A Portion of the 1876 *Atlas of Madison County* by D.G. Beers Showing the APE for the Northeast Section of the Project.

Creek Road and later became a magistrate for the county court. The Million Family assisted in the operation of the Tate's Creek warehouse, one of the largest tobacco warehouses in the county. In 1821, the court appointed Robert Million inspector of the Tate's Creek Warehouse [Ellis et al. 1985:25]. Named for this influential family, the community of Million was one of the centers of population and business that flourished after construction of the Riney-B railroad during the late nineteenth century. Another early nineteenth-century tavern owner, John Newby joined the listing of popular tavern keepers that gained prominence and political influence through their trade. Newby was appointed county magistrate during the 1840s and held that position for many years [Ellis et al. 1985:89]. The Beers 1876 Atlas identifies a J. Newby with 160 acres of property on Tate's Creek Road near Million and at least four other family members with property between Tate's Creek and Silver Creek [Beers 1876]. A post office was established for the community of Newby in 1891, but has since closed [Rennick 1984:212].

Rock Fences in Central Kentucky.

Eighteenth-century laws regarding the fencing of livestock to protect property owners from damage from free ranging stock required most Bluegrass

landowners to construct substantial fences. During the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the abundant timber native to the region provided the perfect resource for rail fencing; early travelers to the Bluegrass Region noted the quality and extent of the enclosures they viewed [Murray-Wooley 1992: 75]. By the 1830s, timber was scarce and landowners turned to another abundant resource to construct fencing: field and creek rock. Scot-Irish emigrants influenced the proliferation of rock fences by using their extraordinary masonry skills.

There were several types of dry-laid rock fence constructed in Central Kentucky during the nineteenth century; turnpike fencing, property boundary fencing, pasture and barnyard fencing. Most of the dry-laid rock fencing in the Inner Bluegrass region is horizontally coursed, capped by a vertical course. In the Outer Bluegrass and Eden Shale Region, another type called an “edge fence” was constructed. Composed of large, vertically coursed rock in a broken pattern and laid at an angle, edge fencing was commonly used for pasture boundaries and along shallow, low-lying creeks and streams [Murray-Wooley 1992: 42].

Railroad Development in Madison County

In 1869, the county contributed funds toward stock in a Louisville and Nashville trunk line to be constructed from Richmond to Stanford (Lincoln County). The Central Kentucky Railroad completed a line through the county connecting Richmond with Winchester and Paris in 1884. In 1890 the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine, and Beattyville Railroad (the Riney-B) completed the 60.7 miles of track between Versailles and Irvine. Crossing into Madison County at Valley View, the line stopped at stations in Whitlock, Million, Newland, Richmond, Estrada, Moberly, Meadow Brook, Brassfield, and Panola before crossing into Estill County. The line went into receivership in 1891 and was conveyed to the Louisville and Atlantic in 1899. It was stated the Riney-B never lost a passenger in any accident and no serious wrecks occurred on this line. The most serious accident occurred around 1904 when an engine overturned on Fosters Curve between Million and Richmond [Sultz 1968:41].



Figure 10 1929 *Geologic Map of Madison County* Illustrating the Project Area.

Rural Domestic Architecture 1800-1950

Log construction dominated domestic construction in early nineteenth-century Madison County and continued to be popular throughout the early part of the twentieth century. Single pen construction was expanded with a variety of forms including double pen, dogtrot (center passage) and saddlebag types. The materials used for the additions included log, wood frame and sometimes stone or brick. At least two of the log structures documented for this assessment had box frame additions (Sites 2 & 3). Single unit construction was also popular for use in stone and several early stone dwellings in the project vicinity were documented during the historic survey of the 1970s and 1980s. The demolished Site Ma-204, the Isaac Newland/Shelby Irvine House—an early nineteenth-century dwelling—had two phases of construction; one in stone and a secondary addition in brick [Kubiak 1989: 103].

The majority of the surviving historic dwellings documented in rural Madison County are of brick masonry construction. The Federal was the first style to be commonly executed in many of the buildings in Madison County and both hall-parlor and double pen dwellings were constructed in brick during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century [Kubiak 1989: 36]. The Greek-Revival period became popular in Kentucky about 1835. It was the first of the revival styles to be adopted in Kentucky; handbooks and periodicals popularized Revival as the most popular form for masonry construction during the mid nineteenth century.

By the 1850s, allusions to the Greek temple were being joined by those of the Italian villa and Medieval Gothic structures. The Italianate and Gothic Revival styles were popularized through the publication of architectural pattern books like A.J. Downing's *The Architecture of County Houses* and Calvert Vaux's *Villas*

and Cottages. With this pattern book period, there began a series of stylistic revivals and mixtures.

During the 20-year period prior to the Civil War, the Greek Revival was expressed in log, frame, and brick forms and typically expressed in a two-story, five bay dwelling laid in Common bond brick [Kubiak 1989: 36]. This traditional form—to which was often added a Greek, Gothic, or Italianate styled veneer—was the I-house (roughly, a single-pile structure with two full stories, central passage, and a width of two rooms). Commencing as a modest house type of the seventeenth-century Chesapeake Bay region, the I-house came to represent solid prosperity and economic attainment on the rural landscape [Kniffen 1965:555]. The construction of the I-house's use through the early part of the twentieth century attests to its popularity and successful application as a housing form.

During the late nineteenth century, the popularity of the I-house was usurped by the Romantic or Picturesque Movement. Defined by the asymmetrical arrangement of volumes, the picturesque plan took two predominant forms: the one and two-story T-plan. In Madison County, as elsewhere, the T-plan resembled the center-passage plan. "One room of this traditional arrangement is simply advanced beyond the principal planes of the façade and is linked from behind with a vestige of the popular rear ell [Wells 1977:25]." The Italianate style—one of the most prolific of the Picturesque Movement—was widely constructed in Madison County. Defined by the asymmetrical arrangement of square shapes and lines, the domestic style was most often characterized by flat or low-pitched roofs with a projecting front tower and windows crowned with tall round hooded molding, deeply set cornices with bracketed eaves and ornately detailed porches and ironwork details. Site 12, the Irvin/Igo house on Greenlan Farm serves as a notable local example of the Italianate style. At the close of the nineteenth century, Colonial architecture and simple design replaced the eclectic frenzy that typified the Victorian era.

In the first half of the twentieth century, housing types adapted to changing population distribution patterns, increased reliance on automobile transportation and the simpler stylistic influences. The improvement of inter-county roads and the wide spread availability of automobiles, enabled families to live farther from their place of employment. Many houses from this period were constructed near major transportation routes and the *1942 Highway Map of Madison County* shows a distinct clustering of structures along the highways and county roads. By the turn of the century, construction costs were soaring and middle class Americans could not afford the extravagant housing styles of previous generations. As a result, the ideal middle class dwelling underwent a major transformation from an exuberant display of irregular shapes and variety of ornament to a more restrained and simple dwelling. While a variety of styles abounded, by the ideal of simplicity united styles and form. The Arts and Crafts movement gained in popularity due to its emphasis on the simplicity of form as generated by the active participation of the worker/artisan (or the mill worker or prefabricated housing architect) in the design process [Jakle 1989:172].

Most domestic building ceased between 1941 and 1945 as the United States prepared for and fought World War II. When construction resumed, houses based on historic revivals were abandoned in favor of new variations of modern styles, notably the Ranch House. Ranch houses can be characterized by: a broad rambling façade, and a general emphasis on conservation of materials. Some lack decorative detailing, but most have shutters, porch-roof supports, or other detailing loosely based on colonial precedents [McAlester 2002:477].



Figure 11 1942 county highway map of Madison County illustrating the project area

New Deal Bridge Construction in Madison County

Bridges constructed under the New Deal involved funding from several federal agencies including: the Public Works Administration, Works Progress Administration, Emergency Relief Administration, Civil Works Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Bridges constructed during the New Deal era were widely varied in type and material dependant upon the different agency involved in the construction. They could be steel, stone, log, reinforced concrete or a combination of materials. The reinforced concrete girder bridge with stone or concrete abutments was one of the most widely used [Kennedy and Johnson 2005: 111]. Identification of specific bridges constructed under the New Deal is difficult given the general nature of the project references in the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives as indicated by county. Most bridges are not identified with a builder or bridge plate. Two historic references, *New Deal Era Construction in Western Kentucky 1933-1943* [Brent 1991] and *A Historic Context of the New Deal in East Kentucky 1933-1943* [Kennedy and Johnson 2005] offer excellent parameters to determine eligibility under Criterion A.

TABLE I
COMPLETE LISTING OF HISTORIC SITES DOCUMENTED
WITHIN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT
Potentially Eligible Sites in Bold

SITE	ADDRESS	PALMER FIGURES	ELIGIBILITY	EFFECT
1 (Ma-823)	Log Dwelling	3 & 12-15	Not Eligible	No Effect
2 (Ma-13)	Log Dwelling	3 & 16-20	Not Eligible	No Effect
3 (Ma-824)	Log Dwelling	3 & 21-26	Not Eligible	No Effect
4 (Ma-825)	Reeves barn	3 & 27-28	Not Eligible	No Effect
5 (Ma-25)	Powell House	3 & 29-38	Not Eligible	No Effect
6 (Ma-826)	two barns	3 & 39-40	Not Eligible	No Effect
7 (Ma-827)	dwelling	3 & 41-43	Not Eligible	No Effect
8 (Ma-828)	dwelling	3 & 44-46	Not Eligible	No Effect
9 (Ma-829)	southern bungalow	3 & 47	Not Eligible	No Effect
10 (Ma-830)	dwelling	3 & 48-49	Not Eligible	No Effect
11 (Ma-831)	barn	3 & 50	Not Eligible	No Effect
				Adverse Effect Section 2
12 (Ma-203)	Igo House/Greenlan Farm	3 & 51-57	Eligible	No Adverse Effect Section 3
13 (Ma-832)	T-plan	3 & 58-61	Not Eligible	No Effect
14 (Ma-200)	Log Dwelling	3 & 62-65	Not Eligible	No Effect
15 (Ma-833)	concrete bridge	3 & 66	Not Eligible	No Effect
16 (Ma-834)	dwelling	3 & 67	Not Eligible	No Effect
17 (Ma-835)	pyramidal cottage	3 & 68	Not Eligible	No Effect
18 (Ma-836)	Cape Cod dwelling	3 & 69	Not Eligible	No Effect
19 (Ma-837)	stone wall	3 & 70-71	Not Eligible	No Effect
20 (Ma-209)	dwelling	3 & 72-74	Not Eligible	No Effect
21 (Ma-838)	dwelling	3 & 75	Not Eligible	No Effect
22 (Ma-839)	dwelling	3 & 76	Not Eligible	No Effect
23 (Ma-840)	dwelling	3 & 77	Not Eligible	No Effect
24 (Ma-841)	Million Bible Church	3 & 78-79	Not Eligible	No Effect
25 (Ma-842)	farm complex	3 & 80-84	Not Eligible	No Effect
26 (Ma-843)	abandoned dwelling	3 & 85-87	Not Eligible	No Effect
27 (Ma-844)	agricultural complex	3 & 88-92	Not Eligible	No Effect
28 (Ma-845)	dwelling	3 & 93-95	Not Eligible	No Effect
29 (Ma-846)	dwelling	3 & 96-97	Not Eligible	No Effect
30 (Ma-847)	bungalow dwelling	3 & 98	Not Eligible	No Effect
31 (Ma-848)	dwelling	3 & 99-100	Not Eligible	No Effect
32 (Ma-849)	bungalow dwelling	3 & 101	Not Eligible	No Effect
33 (Ma-850)	bungalow dwelling	3 & 102-105	Not Eligible	No Effect
34 (Ma-851)	WPA concrete bridge	3 & 106-109	Eligible	No Effect
35 (Ma-852)	abandoned dwelling	3 & 110	Not Eligible	No Effect
36 (Ma-853)	Riney-B bridge piers	3 & 111-112	Not Eligible	No Effect
37 (Ma-854)	stone pillars	3 & 113-114	Not Eligible	No Effect

38 (Ma-855) abandoned dwelling	3 & 115-116	Not Eligible	No Effect
39 (Ma-884) abandoned dwelling	3 & 117	Not Eligible	No Effect

VI INVENTORY OF SITES

SITE 1

KHC Survey #: Ma-823

Figures: 12-15

Quad: Union City, KY 1976

UTMs: Z16 752729E 4194221N

SITE DESCRIPTION

This one-and-one-half-story, four-bay, log dwelling has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof and sits at the end of Jackson Ferry Road. Clad in wood siding, the structure houses 1/1, double-hung, wood windows. The partial front porch has a corrugated metal, hip roof, supported by square wood posts, resting on a poured concrete foundation. A full side porch abuts one gable end, and has a corrugated metal, shed roof supported by four hexagonal wooden posts, resting on a poured concrete foundation. The structure has three brick chimneys, the first abuts a gable end, while the second and third pierce the apex and slope of the roof, respectively. Chimneys one and three have corbelling at the top, and all three are stretcher bond. The building appears to have a cut stone foundation. Site 1's two out buildings include a large barn and a mechanical storage shed.

EVALUATION: Not Eligible

This dwelling is not notable as a log house. Although it maintains much of its original form, the structure is now covered in vinyl siding, thus compromising its integrity. As a result, it is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 12: Façade, Site 1.



Figure 13: Side elevation, Site 1.



Figure 14: Transverse frame barn on Site 1.



Figure 15: Implement shed on Site 1.

SITE 2**KHC Survey #:** Ma-13**Figures:** 16-20**Quad:** Union City, KY 1976**UTMs:** Z16 747533E 4192779N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This site contains a two-story, three-bay, log and box frame dwelling with a rear frame ell. The west pen is log, while the east pen is box frame. This, as well as Site 3, were both once owned by J. W. Irvin. Each gable end, including the rear ell, has a Flemish bond stone chimney. The log portion has a standing seam metal, side gable roof, and the rear frame addition is covered with corrugated metal. The entire structure is clad in original, yet dilapidated wood weatherboard, and composed of both V-notch, and round notch joints. All window openings are devoid of glass, although it appears the first floor housed 6/6 double-hung, wood windows, and the second floor 2/2. All but one opening on the façade retains their original wood shutters, which in turn all have their original hinges. The building rests on stone piers. The unoccupied building appears in poor repair.

A stone cellar sits at the rear of the house, below ground level. "P.W. 19--" carved into cement mortar around the entrance. Of the remaining outbuildings, the largest is a transverse frame barn clad in vertical board siding. A smaller agricultural barn with a corrugated-metal flat roof and vertical board siding sits to its west.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

Because of the decaying condition of the property, the dwelling lacks the necessary integrity for eligibility in association with distinctive architecture for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The property lacks integrity of materials, feeling and workmanship. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 16: Façade, Site 2.



Figure 17: Rear box frame addition, Site 2.



Figure 18: Rear elevation and box frame addition, Site 2.



Figure 19: Stone cellar, Site 2.



Figure 20: Inscription on stone cellar, Site 2.

SITE 3

KHC Survey #: Ma-824

Figures: 21-26

Quad: Union City, KY 1976

UTMs: Z16 747086E 4192047N

SITE DESCRIPTION

This dwelling is noted as the W. Lanter House on the 1876 Beers Atlas. The property was historically owned by J. W. Irvin. The Lanter House is a one-story, two-bay, exposed log structure with stone and mud chinking. The box frame addition abuts the single pen, and the entire structure is covered by a corrugated metal, side gable roof. The logs are joined with V-notching, and appear to be reclaimed from previous use. According to Kurt Fiegel, a cut nail expert, the nails from the box frame section were machine cut and post 1830 and likely manufactured in Newport, Kentucky.

A stone cellar sits behind the structure, on the side of the hill. A short distance to the west sits another exposed log structure resting on the side of the hill. This one-and-one-half-story, double-pen agricultural structure has a corrugated metal, gable roof. Like the dwelling, the logs are joined with V-notching, and appear to be reclaimed from previous use. Finally, a large transverse frame barn sits west of both structures with a corrugated metal roof and vertical plank construction.



Figure 21: Log dwelling with box frame addition, Site 3.



Figure 22: Log dwelling with box frame addition, Site 3.



Figure 23: Stone cellar behind log dwelling, Site 3.



Figure 24: Log structure resting on the side of the hill, Site 3.



Figure 25: Log structure resting on the side of the hill, Site 3.



Figure 26: Transverse frame barn, Site 3.

SITE 4**KHC Survey #:** Ma-825**Figures:** 27-28**Quad:** Union City, KY 1976**UTMs:** Z16 746461E 4191331N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

On the 1876 Beers Atlas, this property is associated with a W.E. Reeves. The house originally associated with this property was demolished; only one large traverse-frame barn remains. This property has one large transverse frame barn. Composed of vertical plank construction, it was probably used for hay storage. The gable roof is comprised of corrugated metal, and has exposed rafter tails. Two large doors open out on the gable end, and one large rectangular opening sits just above these doors.

EVALUATION: Not Eligible

This barn can be found throughout the state on many rural farmsteads; therefore, it is not a notable outbuilding type. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 27: Transverse frame barn, Site 4.



Figure 28: Transverse frame barn, Site 4.

SITE 5

KHC Survey #: Ma-25

Figures: 29-38

Quad: Union City, KY 1976

UTMs: Z16 745735E 4190939N

SITE DESCRIPTION

This dwelling was noted as the Powell House on the 1876 Beers Atlas. The Powell House is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, log dwelling, with an asphalt shingle, side-gable roof. A one-bay addition abuts the southern gable end. Although it appears a stone chimney formerly sat on the left side, currently, no chimneys exist on the structure. Clad in vinyl siding, the structure has 1/1, double-hung, vinyl windows, and one pair of 6/6, double-hung, vinyl windows on the rear. The full front porch has an asphalt-shingle, hip roof, supported by battered wood columns, atop a concrete block foundation. Stone piers support the front porch, and are concealed by wood and aluminum skirting, while the remainder of the dwelling has a continuous cut stone foundation.

A stone cellar sits to the rear of the house. Several other outbuildings sit on the landscape. One large vertical plank barn with a corrugated-metal roof sits to the rear of the dwelling, and currently houses horses. A smaller horse barn with several stalls is positioned immediately north of the larger barn. Two mechanical shelters protect farm implements one with six bays, the other with two. At the north end of the fence-line, lie two small privies. Finally, a small

gable front garage with a corrugated metal roof, clad in asphalt sheets, is situated to the south west of the main dwelling.

EVALUATION: Not Eligible

Although the original outbuildings still exist about the property, the main dwelling was altered drastically, with added vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a later gable end addition. The original character of the property has changed as well, as the previous attempted to convert a log structure into a craftsman bungalow. This complex is also not a notable example of an agricultural complex in Madison County. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B either.



Figure 29: Façade, log bungalow, Site 5.



Figure 30: Rear elevation of log bungalow, Site 5.



Figure 31: Transverse frame barn, Site 5.



Figure 32: Implement shed, Site 5.



Figure 33: Smaller implement shed, Site 5.



Figure 34: Outhouse and storage building, Site 5.



Figure 35: Storage shed, Site 5.



Figure 36: Garage, Site 5.



Figure 37: Implement shed, Site 5.



Figure 38: Transverse frame barn with shed addition, Site 5.

SITE 6

KHC Survey #: Ma-826

Figures: 39-40

Quad: Union City, KY 1976

UTMs: 745252E 4190578N

SITE DESCRIPTION

On the 1876 Beers Atlas, this property was associated with the Tribble family. The original house associated with this property has been demolished; only two large vertical plank barns remain. The larger of the two is a tobacco barn with a ridge vent, vertical plank siding, and a one-story shed roof addition. The smaller barn is an implement shed with two shed-roof additions. One is fully enclosed and the other is open and supported by wood posts resting on the ground. Both barns have standing-seam metal, side-gable roofs.

EVALUATION: Not Eligible

Since these structures can be found on many rural farmsteads throughout Kentucky, they are not notable out buildings. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 39: Small barn with two shed additions, Site 6.



Figure 40: Barn with shed addition, Site 6.

SITE 7**KHC Survey #:** Ma-827**Figures:** 41-43**Quad:** Union City, KY 1976**UTMs:** 743131E 4188563N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This property has a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame, former Cumberland house. Clad in asphalt shingles, this structure has a standing-seam metal, side gable roof. A central brick chimney covered in cement pierces the apex of roofline. A one-story, one-bay addition abuts the gable end of the structure, and every clear opening has a 1/1 double-hung aluminum window with inoperable shutters. The full front porch has a standing-seam metal, shed roof, supported by square wooden columns. Both the dwelling and porch rest on a concrete block foundation.

A small shed clad in wood shingles sits to the southeast of the dwelling. In addition, the property also contains a large barn with a lean-to addition northwest of the dwelling.

EVALUATION: Not Eligible

This dwelling is no longer a notable example of a Cumberland house due to the reconfiguration changes and additions that previous owners made. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site, so it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 41: Façade, Site 7.



Figure 42: Elevation, Site 7.



Figure 43: Shed, Site 7.

SITE 8

KHC Survey #: Ma-828

Figures: 44-46

Quad: Richmond North, KY 1976

UTMs: 740506E 4187354N

SITE DESCRIPTION

Sitting at 1915 Red House Road, this dwelling is owned by the Coulter family. This two-story, two-bay, four-pile, frame dwelling has been altered in a dramatically. Large rear additions and a wrap-around porch almost nearly obscure the original form. The dwelling has a standing seam metal, front-gable roof, and 1/1, double-hung, aluminum windows, barring one decorative diamond-shaped fixed sixteen pane window on the south elevation. The wrap-around porch has a standing-seam metal, flat roof supported by large square wood columns. The south and east elevations have later additions. The south end has a one-story, two-bay frame addition, while the east end has a two-story, one-bay addition with a gable roof, similar in pitch to the main roof. The entire structure is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a poured concrete foundation.

EVALUATION: Not Eligible

Additions and alterations to the form, design, materials, and workmanship of this dwelling have compromised the historic integrity of the structure. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 44: Front and side elevations, Site 8.



Figure 45: Side elevation, Site 8.



Figure 46: Side elevation, Site 8.

SITE 9

KHC Survey #: Ma-829

Figure: 47

Quad: Richmond North, KY 1976

UTMs: 740472E 4186754N

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 9 sits at 1833 Red House Road. Mr. Reams, the current owner, stated that construction began in 1928 and was completed in 1930. This one-and-one-half story, three-bay, three-pile, frame dwelling has an asphalt-shingle, hip roof with a brick chimney piercing the side slope of the roof. A hip roof dormer sits on the front slope of the roof, and has a round fanlight window. Clad in vinyl siding, this structure has several characteristics of a craftsman style house including battered wood columns resting on square brick posts. The aforementioned elements support the partial-span flat roof, which is covered in asphalt shingles. All clear openings, excluding that on the front dormer are 4/1, double-hung, wood windows with inoperable shutters. The entire structure rests on a poured concrete foundation.

According to the current owner, a pig lot sat behind the house with a barn, and many of the surrounding lots were once apart of this property.

EVALUATION: Not Eligible

Although the dwelling retains much of its original character, the historic integrity of materials and workmanship of the structure has been compromised by the addition of vinyl siding, and replacement fanlight on the hip dormer. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 47: Façade, Site 9.

SITE 10

KHC Survey #: Ma-830

Figures: 48-49

Quad: Richmond North, KY 1976

UTMs: 739389E 4186769N

SITE DESCRIPTION

According to the sign in front of the property, this site is home to Amethyst Machining Incorporated, and sits at 400 Three Forks Road. It has a one-story, three-bay, frame minimal-traditional that has an asphalt-shingle, front gable roof with an off-center side addition, and a concrete block flue piercing the rear slope. Clad in weatherboard, the structure has pair and ribbon 2/2 horizontal, double-hung windows. The front porch wraps around the front of the structure and has an asphalt-shingle, hip roof with exposed rafter tails that covers the front projection. Iron posts rest atop a concrete block foundation to support the overhang. One door, sheltered by a flat roof, lies on the gable end of the structure. The roof is supported by wrought iron posts and rests in a poured concrete stoop.

EVALUATION: Not Eligible

This is not a notable example of twentieth-century housing. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 48: Façade, Site 10.



Figure 49: Rear elevation, Site 10.

SITE 11

KHC Survey #: Ma-831

Figure: 50

Quad: Richmond North, KY 1976

UTMs: 735751E 4186423N

SITE DESCRIPTION

This site has one large agricultural barn situated east of the I-75 service road. The original house associated with this property was demolished. The corrugated metal, gable roof sits atop the barn and extends to cover the lean to portion. The building is composed of vertical plank construction.

EVALUATION: Not Eligible

Since this barn can be found throughout the state on many rural farmsteads, it is not a notable outbuilding type. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 50: Barn with shed addition, Site 11.

SITE 12 (Greenlan Farm)

KHC Survey #: Ma-203

Figures: 51-57

Quad: Richmond North, KY 1976

UTMs: 734937E 4186043N

SITE DESCRIPTION

On the 1876 Beers Atlas, Site 12 is listed as Sunny Side Farm, attributed to D. W. Irvine with 223 acres. According to the present property owner, Jim Carr, the main house at Sunny Side burned. He states the house was built in 1919 by his great-grandfather Bernard Madison Igo [Personal Communication: 2006]. Information contained in the 1980 KHRI form indicates that fire destroyed a portion of the main dwelling. D. W. Irvine reconstructed the house. It is likely, that Igo made Italianate modifications to a previously standing I-house.

David Irvine, the original owner of the property, divided the property between four children in his will of 1869 [Madison County Courthouse (MCC) Will Book (WB)U:285]. Two of the larger tracts on the Lexington-Richmond Turnpike were divided between two of his sons, Isaac Shelby Irvine and David W. Irvine. Isaac Shelby Irvine died around 1902 and the Igo family purchased several large tracts from the heirs of Shelby Irvine. In 1905 David W. Irvine sold 222 acres of his property to Green Igo who sold it to B.M. Igo in 1905 [MCC DB 58:463]. B.M. Igo renamed the farm Greenlan and constructed the heavy limestone pillars and walls that identify the entrance to his estate.

Folk Italianate in style, the main house is a two-story, five-bay, frame dwelling with an asphalt-shingle, side gable roof, and a central tower on the façade. Internal end chimneys flank the structure. Clad in vinyl siding, the dwelling has 1/1, double-hung windows, with transoms above. The main body of the house and ell has vinyl siding but the window trim, porch, and all the remaining trim-work are of original wood. The full front porch projects out further in front of the tower with rounded edges on the projected portion, and sharp edges on the outer corners. The majority of the front porch has been replaced. Its flat roof is composed of asphalt shingles and is supported by square wood columns resting on brick pillars. Transom and sidelights surround the projected front door with multi-pane, fixed, leaded-glass windows. Gabled crowns sit atop each window. Decorate brackets support the roof's overhang. Decorative woodwork sits atop the corner apex of the roof. A one-story, one-bay 1940's addition abuts the gable end of the structure and houses 16/16 paired windows. A large two-story, five-bay addition sits to the rear of the structure and has a rear ell projecting from it.

Outbuildings include three transverse frame barns with vertical plank construction and shed roof additions, a shed, and a coal crib. The current owner says the structure closest to the dwelling is a carriage house and is the oldest of the three. The cemetery located to north of the house contains members of the Tipton Family.

EVALUATION: Eligible

The Igo House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, being an excellent example of Folk Italianate architecture. It is a local interpretation of the transition from the symmetrical form of I-house to the more eclectic Italianate. It is especially notable that this type of dwelling, which exists typically in a rural environment, as this style was more popular for urban dwellings. Setting, feeling, association, design, location, and workmanship are clearly all present in this property. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The proposed National Register boundary follows the existing property lines and is contained within an approximate 400-acre tract that is under the present ownership of the Carr family. This property has been in the Carr family beginning in the early 1900s when the Igo's began purchasing and consolidating property from the Irvine family. The nominated area includes: the main house, entrance lane and stone entry gates, cemetery, and domestic and agricultural structures and associated pastures that historically supported the agricultural function of the farm. Other parcels of property—that were part of the several tracts of land purchased by B.M. Igo—were excluded because they no longer contain contributing features associated with the agricultural function of this farm complex.

DETERMINATION OF EFFECT:

Section 2 of the proposed northeast alternate—for the construction of a new section of transmission line—is located approximately 1250 feet north from the main house and bisects Greenlan Farm (Figure 57). Construction of this alternative would have an impact to the historic setting of the Igo House and Greenlan Farm agricultural complex. An *Adverse Effect* would result.

Section 3 of the proposed northeast alternate—for the construction of a new section of transmission line—is situated along the inside of the southern property line/National Register boundary line (Figure 57). This alternative is approximately 1200 feet from the main house and would occupy a sliver of property inside the National Register boundaries. However, this alternative would not be as visible to the Igo House and less intrusive to the historic agricultural setting of Greenlan Farm. The construction of this alternative would have a *No Adverse Effect* to Site 12, the Igo House/Greenlan Farm.



Figure 51: Igo House façade, Site 12.



Figure 52 Igo House stone entrance gate, Site 12.



Figure 53: Igo House, rear side elevation, Site 12.



Figure 54: Barns, Site 12.



Figure 55: Barns, site 12



Figure 56: Carriage house, Site 12.

Figure 57 NR boundaries

SITE 13**KHC Survey #:** Ma-832**Figures:** 58-61**Quad:** Richmond North, KY 1976**UTMs:** 734937E 4186043N**SITE DESCRIPTION:**

Site 13 has an abandoned T-plan with Folk-Victorian and Gothic accents. This two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling has a shingled, cross-gable roof. Clad in decaying wood weatherboard, the structure has tall, narrow window openings whose shutters are closed or covered in plywood. The front porch spans the front elevation up to the cross gable portion and has a flat roof barely supported by turned wood posts. One brick chimney pierces the apex of each gable section of the dwelling. An elongated bay window abuts the gable end on the façade, with heavy brackets and a flat roof. The same brackets also decoratively support the overhanging eaves of the main roof, and a small trefoil adorns just below the eaves on each gable end. A rear two-story, lean-to addition has now collapsed on itself, and weeds overgrow the entire structure. The building is abandoned and in poor condition.

Outbuildings on the property include a frame barn with a shed addition, a transverse frame barn with corrugated metal roofing, and a two-story weatherboard frame chicken coop.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

Because of the decaying condition of the property, the dwelling lacks the necessary integrity for eligibility in association with distinctive architecture. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 58: Façade, Site 13.



Figure 59: Rear and side elevation, Site 13.



Figure 60 Carriage barn, Site 13.



Figure 61: Agricultural barn, Site 13.

SITE 14**KHC Survey #:** Ma-200**Figures:** 62-65**Quad:** Richmond North, KY 1976**UTMs:** 732533E 4184927N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Site 14 has a large log dog-trot that sits southwest of State Highway 1156. On the 1876 Beers Atlas, this property is listed as the A. Tudor House with 330 acres. This two-story, three-bay, dwelling has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with flanking end-chimneys. Clad in vinyl siding, the structure has 6/6 windows on the second floor, and 2/2 windows on the first floor. All are double-hung, wood with those on the enclosed concrete block porch's in pairs. The former porch has a flat, asphalt shingle roof supported by Doric columns. A garage addition abuts one gable end.

Outbuildings associated with this property include two transverse frame barns, one with several gable and shed additions.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

As a result of several alterations to this dwelling, such as vinyl siding and an enclosed porch, it lacks the integrity necessary for eligibility requirements in association with distinctive architecture for listing on the National Register. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 62: Façade, Site 14.



Figure 63: Rear elevation, Site 15.



Figure 64: Barn and silo, Site 14.



Figure 65: Barn, Site 14.

SITE 15**KHC Survey #:** Ma-833**Figures:** 66**Quad:** Richmond North, KY 1976**UTMs:** 731992E 4185878N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This site has a reinforced concrete bridge that is approximately 50 feet long with two 8 foot lanes. The concrete side walls are slightly recessed and are pierced by round headed openings. The bridge rests on reinforced concrete piers. Although no construction plant identifies the builder, the bridge is similar to others constructed during the New Deal era by the Works Project Administration.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

This bridge was documented during the 1996 bridge inventory and determined not eligible. That, combined with the lack of plaque documentation, makes this bridge not eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A. There are no known significant events or distinctive architectural styles associated with this site; therefore, the bridge is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 66: Concrete Bridge, Site 15.

SITE 16**KHC Survey #:** Ma-834**Figure:** 67**Quad:** Richmond North, KY 1976**UTMs:** 732163E 4185878N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This site has a one-story, two-bay, dwelling with a standing-seam metal, side gable roof. Clad in asbestos shingles, the structure has 1/1, double-hung, aluminum windows. The right front quarter of the house is recessed and houses the front door. It sits under the main roofline and is supported by one square wooden column on the outer corner. The entire structure sits on a poured concrete foundation.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

This is not a notable example of any type of housing. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 67: Façade, Site 16.

SITE 17**KHC Survey #:** Ma-835**Figure:** 68**Quad:** Richmond North, KY 1976**UTMs:** 731827E 4186912N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Owned by Duane Wells, this property has a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay, frame Southern Bungalow with a standing-seam metal, hip roof and a gable dormer. Two windows flank two doors on the front façade. Clad in vinyl siding, the structure has 1/1, double-hung, replacement windows. Those on the second floor are in ribbon formation. An addition abuts the rear side of the dwelling. The front porch spans the inner $\frac{3}{4}$ of the façade and has a standing-seam metal, shed roof, supported by fluted Doric columns resting on a concrete block foundation. The dwelling sits on a stone foundation and has a cellar entrance on the side elevation.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

As a result of several alterations to this dwelling, such as vinyl siding and replacement windows, it lacks the integrity necessary for eligibility requirements in association with distinctive architecture for listing on the National Register. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 68: Façade, Site 17.

SITE 18**KHC Survey #:** Ma-836**Figure:** 69**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1976**UTMs:** 730788E 4185117N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, modified Cape Cod has an asphalt shingle, side gable roof. Clad in vinyl siding, the structure has 1/1, double hung, wood windows with inoperable shutters. The front porch spans the façade with an asphalt shingle, shed roof. Four square wooden posts support the roof. A picket fence encases the porch's boundaries.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

This is not a notable example of mid-century housing. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 69: Front and side elevations, Site 18.

SITE 19**KHC Survey #:** Ma-837**Figures:** 70-71**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1976**UTMs:** 731022E 4185153N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Site 19 is a stone wall running along the banks of Shallow Ford Creek and Shallow Ford Road. It has sections that are horizontally laid and other portions closer to the creek that are laid diagonally like edge fencing. According to the 1876 Beers Atlas, the wall is associated with the Million Family, specifically, a house that no longer exists. The Million family owned a large amount of property in the Tates Creek area. It was probably built in the mid nineteenth century by immigrant workers or slave labor and adjacent to site Ma-210, not extant. Those areas where the wall is not completely destroyed are in fair condition.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

This is not a notable example of dry-stone masonry due to the deteriorated condition of the wall. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 70: Dry-laid stone wall, Site 20.



Figure 71: Dry-laid stone wall, Site 20.

SITE 20

KHC Survey #: Ma-209

Figures: 72-74

Quad: Valley View, KY 1976

UTMs: 730135E 4184781N

SITE DESCRIPTION

According to the 1876 Beers Atlas, this property belonged to D. Robbins, but the house was probably built or rebuilt at the turn of the century. It appears this property was associated with T. Million's land, whose family owned a large amount of property in the Bates Creek area. The two-story, two-bay, double-pile, frame dwelling has an asphalt shingle, multi gable roof, and sits on a very high foundation. Clad in, vinyl siding, the structure has 6/6, double-hung, replacement windows. The front porch spans the façade up to the front. Projecting T. Turned wood posts support a flat roof resting on a poured concrete foundation. Poured concrete steps lead to the front entrance and have a modern post-and-beam design.

Three outbuildings sit on site 20. The first is a transverse frame barn, the second, a prefabricated implement shed, and the third, is a grouping of four stone storage spaces built into the hillside. According to previous survey forms, these stone storage spaces were built in 1930 by John Clair.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

As a result of several alterations to this dwelling, such as vinyl siding, it lacks the integrity necessary for eligibility requirements in association with distinctive architecture for listing on the National Register. Also, the construction of stone cellars built into the cut of a hill is a common practice in this area. As an individual element the stone cellar on this site lacks distinction. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 72: Façade, Site 20.



Figure 73: Outbuildings, Site 20.



Figure 74: Stone storage, Site 20.

SITE 21**KHC Survey #:** Ma-838**Figure:** 75**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1976**UTMs:** 731943E 4185912N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Site 21 has a one-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with a standing-seam metal, steeply pitched, hip roof. Clad in vinyl siding, the structure has 1/1 double-hung windows. The front porch spans three-quarters of the front façade and has a standing-seam metal, shed roof. Three wood posts support this roof and rest on a poured concrete foundation.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

As a result of several alterations to this dwelling, such as vinyl siding, it lacks the integrity necessary for eligibility requirements in association with distinctive architecture for listing on the National Register. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 75: Dwelling, Site 21

SITE 22**KHC Survey #:** Ma-839**Figure:** 76**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1976**UTMs:** 730092E 4184397N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Site 23 is a one-story, three-bay, frame T-plan and has a standing-seam metal, cross gable roof with two rear additions. Clad in vinyl siding, the dwelling has 1/1, double-hung, vinyl windows. The front porch spans the front façade to the cross gable portion and has a standing-seam metal, shed roof supported by Doric columns. The entire structure rests on a poured concrete foundation.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

This is not a notable example of a T-plan cottage. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 76: Façade, Site 22.

SITE 23**KHC Survey #:** Ma-840**Figure:** 77**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1976**UTMs:** 730126E 4184373N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This two-story, four-bay, frame dwelling has a standing-seam metal, side gable roof with a rear shed roof addition. Two windows flank two front doors on the first floor. Clad in vinyl siding, the structure and the rear addition have 2/2, double-hung, wood windows. The front porch spans the length of the façade, and has an asphalt shingle, shed roof supported by battered columns, resting on brick piers. The dwelling rests on poured concrete foundation. A central brick chimney pierces the apex of the roof.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

As a result of alterations to this dwelling, such as vinyl siding, it lacks the integrity necessary for eligibility requirements in association with a distinctive type of architecture for listing on the National Register. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 77: Façade, Site 23.

SITE 24**KHC Survey #:** Ma-841**Figures:** 78-79**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1976**UTMs:** 730199E 4184353N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The Million Bible Church sits between Tate's Creek, and Tate's Creek Road, hanging slightly over the creek. This one-bay, one-story, two-pile sanctuary has an asphalt shingle, front gable roof. A one-bay, one-story addition houses the entrance; a small hip roof bell tower sits at the front apex of the roof. Clad in asbestos siding, the building has 1/1, double-hung, wood windows. Visible from the rear, the building sits on a concrete block foundation atop dry-stone.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

As a result of several alterations to this place of worship, such as vinyl siding, and the front addition, it lacks the integrity necessary for eligibility requirements in association with distinctive architecture for listing on the National Register. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure78: Front and side elevations, Site 24.



Figure 79: Rear elevation extending over Tate's Creek, Site 24.

SITE 25

KHC Survey #: Ma-842

Figures: 80-84

Quad: Valley View, KY 1976

UTMs: 730350E 4184314N

SITE DESCRIPTION

The 1876 Beers Atlas attributes this property to B. Million, whose family owned a large amount of property in the Tate's Creek area. B. Million's property is comprised of many buildings, the main dwelling is a two-story, three-bay, frame structure with a rear ell addition. Clad in vinyl siding, the structure has double-hung, 1/1, vinyl windows. The front porch spans the length of the façade and has a standing-seam metal, flat roof. A front gable portico sits atop the first porch. Both are supported by Doric columns and rest on piers. The foundation of the main structure is covered by rusticated block aluminum skirting. The rear ell has a standing-seam metal, hip roof, and a hip roof side porch with supports similar to that of the front façade. A brick chimney pierces the central apex of each roofline.

In addition, several outbuildings exist on the property. They include a transverse frame barn with a shed addition, a small, concrete block A-frame, and a utility garage covered asphalt roofing sheet and corrugated metal.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

As a result of several alterations to this place of worship, such as vinyl siding, and the front addition, it lacks the integrity necessary for eligibility requirements in association with distinctive architecture for listing on the National Register. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 80: Façade, Site 25.



Figure 81: Side elevation, Site 25.



Figure 82: Barn with shed addition, Site 25.



Figure 83: Garage, Site 25.



Figure 84: Concrete block A-frame, Site 25.

SITE 26**KHC Survey #:** Ma-843**Figures:** 85-87**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1976**UTMs:** 729204E 4184002N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This two-story, four-bay, abandoned frame dwelling has a standing seam metal, side-gable roof with a rear lean-to and side shed addition. Clad in wood weatherboard, the structure has no windows left in any of its openings. The front porch fully spans the length of the façade; it has a standing-seam metal, shed roof supported by six decorative turned wood posts. The porch rests on piers, while the dwelling rests on a continuous stone foundation. A central brick chimney pierces the apex of the roof.

A small two-bay shed structure with vertical plank construction sits to the side of the house.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

As a result of the poor condition of this dwelling, it lacks the integrity necessary for eligibility requirements in association with distinctive architecture. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 85: Façade of abandoned frame dwelling, Site 26.



Figure 86: Three quarters view of abandoned frame dwelling, Site 26.



Figure 87: Abandoned storage shed, Site 26.

SITE 27**KHC Survey #:** Ma-844**Figures:** 88-92**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1976**UTMs:** 729014E 4183690N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This farmstead has stone gates at the entrance inscribed with the year 1873. A two-story, three-bay frame dwelling with a standing-seam metal, side gable roof and several additions including a rear ell sits inside these gates. Clad in asbestos siding, the structure has 1/1, double-hung windows, most with inoperable shutters. These windows replaced the original 3/1 sashes which still exist on the side elevation. The enclosed front porch has a standing-seam metal, shed roof, and has 6/6, double-hung, aluminum windows. A partial flat roof porch addition sits in front of the façade, supported by wrought iron posts and has an enclosed mid-century brick half-wall. The main dwelling rests atop a poured concrete foundation skirted by rusticated concrete block siding. A plywood unfinished addition encloses the space on the other side of the front extension. Rear shed, and side-gable roof additions with similar siding and roof materials abut the original structure.

Another dwelling sits on this property as well. This one-and-one-half story, two-bay, frame dwelling has an asphalt-shingle, front gable roof. Clad in wood weatherboard, this structure has 6/6 double-hung wood windows with inoperable shutters. The front porch spans the width of the front façade, and has an asphalt shingle, flat roof, supported by three wooden posts. The entire structure sits on a continuous brick foundation (?).

Several outbuildings exist on this property. They include a two-story, gable-front shed with vertical plank construction. The basement level is composed of brick. A concrete block garage sits to the side of the main dwelling, and has two-bays with a standing-seam metal, front gable roof. Finally, a large barn with vertical plank construction sits over a stream. A break in the stone foundation allows the water to pass under the structure.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

Because of the many changes made to this property, it lacks the integrity necessary for eligibility requirements in association with distinctive architecture for listing on the National Register. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site, so it is not eligible under Criteria A or B either.



Figure 88: Façade, Site 27.



Figure 89: Side elevation, Site 27.



Figure 90: Side elevation, Site 27.



Figure 91: Façade of other dwelling on the property, Site 27.



Figure 92: Stream running under the barn with a banked stone foundation, Site 27.

SITE 28

KHC Survey #: Ma-845

Figures: 93-95

Quad: Valley View, KY 1976

UTMs: 729141E 4183500N

SITE DESCRIPTION

This two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling has a standing-seam metal, cross-gable roof. Clad in vinyl siding, the dwelling has 6/6 and 1/1, double-hung, vinyl windows. The added, wrap-around, front porch has a standing-seam metal, hip roof, supported by wrought iron posts, resting on a concrete foundation. A brick chimney pierces the apex of the rear ell and one of the gable sides.

One large transverse-frame barn sits on the property.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

As a result of several alterations to this dwelling, such as vinyl siding, it lacks the integrity necessary for eligibility requirements in association with distinctive architecture for listing on the National Register. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 93: Elevation, Site 28.



Figure 94: Elevation, Site 28.



Figure 95: Transverse frame barn, Site 28.

SITE 29

KHC Survey #: Ma-846

Figures: 96-97

Quad: Valley View, KY 1976

UTMs: 728683E 4183515N

SITE DESCRIPTION

This two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling has an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof with a rear gable roof addition. Clad in vinyl siding, the structure has 3/3 double-hung wood windows on the second story façade windows and 1/1, double-hung, wood windows on all other elevations. The front porch has an asphalt shingle, shed roof, supported by wood columns resting on piers. The entire structure sits on a poured concrete foundation. A central brick chimney pierces the apex of the roof.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

This is not a notable example of any housing type, and has had several exterior alterations. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 96: Three quarter view, Site 29.



Figure 97: Façade, Site 29.

SITE 30**KHC Survey #:** Ma-847**Figure:** 98**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1976**UTMs:** 728571E 4183403N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling has an asphalt shingle, side gable roof with a rear shed roof addition. Clad in aluminum siding, the structure has 6/6, double-hung, vinyl windows. The partial front porch has a large asphalt-shingle, gable-front roof, supported by wrought-iron posts, resting on a concrete foundation. The entire dwelling rests on a poured concrete foundation. A central brick chimney pierces the apex of the roof with a rear shed addition.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

This is not a notable example of any housing type, and has had several exterior alterations. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 98: Façade and elevation, Site 30.

SITE 31**KHC Survey #:** Ma-848**Figures:** 99-100**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1976**UTMs:** 728532E 4183881N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This two-story, four-bay, frame dwelling has an asphalt shingle, side gable roof with a rear ell. Clad in vinyl siding, the structure has 6/6, double-hung, replacement windows, and a front door with a fixed, 12-pane front door. The full front porch has an asphalt shingle, hip roof supported by Doric columns. The entire structure, including the front porch, rests on a concrete block foundation. One chimney pierces the apex of the front and rear sections.

One small implement shed sits at the rear of the fence line. It has an asphalt shingle, front gable roof with horizontal plank cladding.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

As a result of several alterations to this dwelling, such as vinyl siding, it lacks the integrity necessary for eligibility requirements in association with distinctive architecture for listing on the National Register. As a result, this property is not eligible under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 99: Façade, Site 31.



Figure 100: Three quarter view, Site 31.

SITE 32

KHC Survey #: Ma-849

Figure: 101

Quad: Richmond North, KY 1976

UTMs: 731794E 4183013N

SITE DESCRIPTION

Sitting at 1350 Bates Creek Road, this dwelling is owned by Mr. Harrison. This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, double pile bungalow has an asphalt shingle, side-gable roof with a gable front dormer on the facade. Clad in vinyl siding, the structure has 2/2 horizontal, double-hung, wood windows with inoperable shutters. The full front porch has an asphalt-shingle, shed roof supported by wrought iron posts. The entire structure rests on a poured concrete foundation.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

This is not a notable example of mid century housing. As a result, this property is not eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 101: Three quarter view, Site 32.

SITE 33

KHC Survey #: Ma-850

Figures: 102-105

Quad: Richmond North, KY 1976

UTMs: 731482E 4183213N

SITE DESCRIPTION

This one-and-one-half-story, four-bay, frame ranch-bungalow appears to have several phases of construction, given the asymmetrical placement of doors, windows and dormers. The structure has an asphalt-shingle, side gable roof, and a rear deck addition. Clad in vinyl siding, the structure has 3/1, double-hung, paired, wood windows. The full front porch has a standing seam metal, shed roof, supported by battered wooden columns, resting on brick piers. The entire structure sits on a continuous concrete block foundation. One brick chimney pierces the western apex of the roof.

Two outbuildings sit on the property. Those include a board-and-batten, front-gable implement shed with a shed roof addition and a small road-side stand with vertical board cladding and a corrugated-metal, gable roof. Finally, a dry-laid stone spring house sits on the side of the hill behind the main dwelling.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

Since this site has undergone many alterations, it is not a notable example of mid-century housing. As a result, this property is not eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site, so it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 102: Three quarter view, Site 33.



Figure 103: Storage shed with lean-to addition, site 33.



Figure 104: Fruit and vegetable stand, Site 33.



Figure 105: Stone Cellar, Site 33.

SITE 34**KHC Survey #:** Ma-851**Figures:** 106-109**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1976**UTMs:** 731024E 4182994N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This post and beam concrete bridge was constructed in 1938 by local government with funding assistance from the Works Progress Administration. It was recorded in the 1996 Historic Bridge Survey but was determined not to be eligible at that time.

ELIGIBILITY: Eligible

This bridge is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. It was constructed by the local Madison County government with funding from the Works Progress Administration in 1938. These projects were meant to jump-start the economy. The bridge is an excellent example of such construction. It possesses high integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There are no known significant styles or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria B or C.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Register Boundaries include the bridge structure only. See Exhibit C.

DETERMINATION OF EFFECT

The reconstructed transmission line is located approximately one-quarter mile from this site and will not be visible to this bridge. This project will have *No Effect* to this potentially eligible site.



Figure 106: WPA Post and beam bridge, ca 1938, Site 34.



Figure 107: Detail of WPA Post and beam bridge, ca 1938, Site 34.



Figure 108: Plaque on WPA Post and beam bridge, ca 1938, Site 34.

NR boundaries Figure 109

SITE 35**KHC Survey #:** Ma-852**Figure:** 110**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1976**UTMs:** 730785E 4183330N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

This one-story, five-bay, frame ranch has a corrugated metal, side gable roof with a shed-roof, gable end addition. Clad in decaying wood weatherboard, the structure has 2/2, double-hung, wood windows on the front façade. Two six-pane fixed and one single pane fixed window sit on the side elevation, which is a shed addition with aluminum siding. The partial front porch has a corrugated metal, shed roof supported by three square wooden columns. The porch rests on piers and is covered by corrugated metal skirting. The dwelling itself rests on a post and pier foundation. The property is in poor condition and appears to be abandoned.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

This is not a notable example of mid century housing, and is in extremely poor condition. As a result, this property is not eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 110: Abandoned ranch, Site 35.

SITE 36**KHC Survey #:** Ma-853**Figures:** 111-112**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1976**UTMs:** 730619E 4183662N**SITE DESCRIPTION**

The Riney-B Railroad was a line running between Richmond, Irvine, Nicholasville, and Beattyville, Kentucky. The first letter of these four cities gave way to this nickname for the Three Forks Railroad. Built in the late 1800's to haul lumber and coal, it also was the most comfortable and convenient way to travel between the four cities. The line was dismantled in 1932, but remnants such as these piers still remain across the Southern Bluegrass Region. (Jessamine Co Tourism webpage

<http://www.jessamineco.com/tourism/guidebook/guidebook8.htm>).

These piers, approximately 30 feet tall, 10 feet square, are composed of poured concrete. Sitting in the middle of Tate's Creek, they were abandoned since the second quarter of the twentieth century.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

These piers are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a result of their deteriorated form. There are no known significant styles or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria B or C.



Figure 111: Remains of Riney-B bridge piers, Site 36.



Figure 112: Detail, remains of Riney-B bridge piers, Site 36.

SITE 37

KHC Survey #: Ma-854

Figures: 113-114

Quad: Valley View, KY 1976

UTMs: 730721E 4183721N

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 37 has two large stone pillars guarding the property's entrance located on Tates Creek Road. The rubble masonry piers have evenly spaced vertical stones, evenly spaced, and are linked to a wooden post and beam fence. The house associated with these pillars no longer exists, and new construction sits in its place.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

Although these pillars are over 50 years old, the dwelling originally associated with it no longer exists. As a result, this property is not eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 113: Stone Pillars, Site 37.



Figure 114: Detail, Stone Pillars, Site 37.

SITE 38

KHC Survey #: Ma-855

Figures: 115-116

Quad: Valley View, KY 1976

UTMs:

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 38 has a two-story, two-bay frame dwelling with a corrugated metal, side-gable roof. Clad in deteriorated wood weatherboard, the structure has 1/1 and 2/2, double-hung, wood windows, with several of the panes missing. The full front porch has a corrugated metal, shed roof supported by three wood posts, resting on stone piers. The entire abandoned and deteriorated structure rests on stone piers.

ELIGIBILITY: Not Eligible

This is not a notable example of any type of housing, and is in extremely poor condition. As a result, this property is not eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C. There are no known significant events or persons associated with this site; therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 115: Façade of abandoned dwelling, Site 38.



Figure 116: Side and rear elevation, Site 38.

VII CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During October 2006, Palmer Engineering, Inc. and AMEC, Earth and Environmental conducted a Cultural Historic Resource survey for the northeast section of the proposed Smith-West Garrard 345kV Transmission Line in Clark and Madison Counties, Kentucky. The proposed project involves rebuilding or paralleling existing transmission lines and the construction of new transmission lines. Palmer Engineering and AMEC, Earth and Environmental were contracted to conduct the survey of approximately seventeen miles of the project located in southern Clark County and northeast and central Madison County.

Consultation with the Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO) established the APE for the aboveground cultural historic resources for the parallel/rebuild alternative route sections of the project occur in an area extending one-quarter mile (0.25) on either side of the centerline for the alternative routes. The APE for the aboveground cultural historic resources for the alternative route sections that are considered new build sections (or Greenfield routes) extending one-half mile (0.50) on either side of the centerline for the alternative routes.

There were seventeen previously documented properties located within the APE. Seven of these properties were in Clark County but are no longer extant: Sites Ck-134, 135, 137, 138, 395, 400 & 536. The remaining ten sites were located in Madison County: Sites 2 (Ma-13), 5 (Ma-25), 12 (Ma-203), 14 (Ma-200), 20 (Ma-209), Ma-16, Ma-154, Ma-201, Ma-202 & Ma-204. Five of the previously

documented sites in Madison had been removed since the original survey: Ma-16, Ma-154, Ma-201, Ma-202 & Ma-204. The remaining five previously documented sites (2, 5, 12, 14, & 20) were reevaluated for this report.

A total of 39 sites were documented for this investigation: the five previously recorded properties and 34 new historic properties. Two of these are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register: Sites 12 and 34.

Site 12, the Igo House/Greenlan Farm is eligible under Criterion C as a distinctive Folk-Italianate style dwelling in an agricultural setting. The proposed National Register boundary is contained within the 40 acres under present ownership and follows the existing property lines. The boundary includes: the main house, entrance lane and stone entry gates, cemetery, and domestic and agricultural structures that historically supported the agricultural function of the farm. Other parcels of property—that were part of the original tract of land purchased by B.M. Igo—have been excluded because they no longer contain contributing features associated with this farm complex.

Section 2 of proposed the alternate—for the construction of a new section of transmission line—is located approximately 1250 feet north of the main house and bisects Greenlan Farm. Construction of this alternative would have an impact to the historic and agricultural setting of Greenlan Farm and would have an *Adverse Effect* (see Figure 57).

Section 3 of proposed alternate—for the construction of a new section of transmission line—is situated along the inside of the southern property/National Register boundary line. This alternative is approximately 1200 feet from the main house and would occupy a sliver of property from within the National Register boundaries. This alternative would also not be as visible and therefore less intrusive to the historic agricultural setting of Greenlan Farm. The construction of this alternative would have a *No Adverse Effect* to Site 12, the Igo House/Greenlan Farm (see Figure 59).

Site 34 is a WPA concrete bridge constructed in 1938. This structure is potentially eligible under Criterion A for structures associated with the New Deal. None of the proposed alternates will be visible from Site 34 and the proposed project will have *No Effect* on this bridge.

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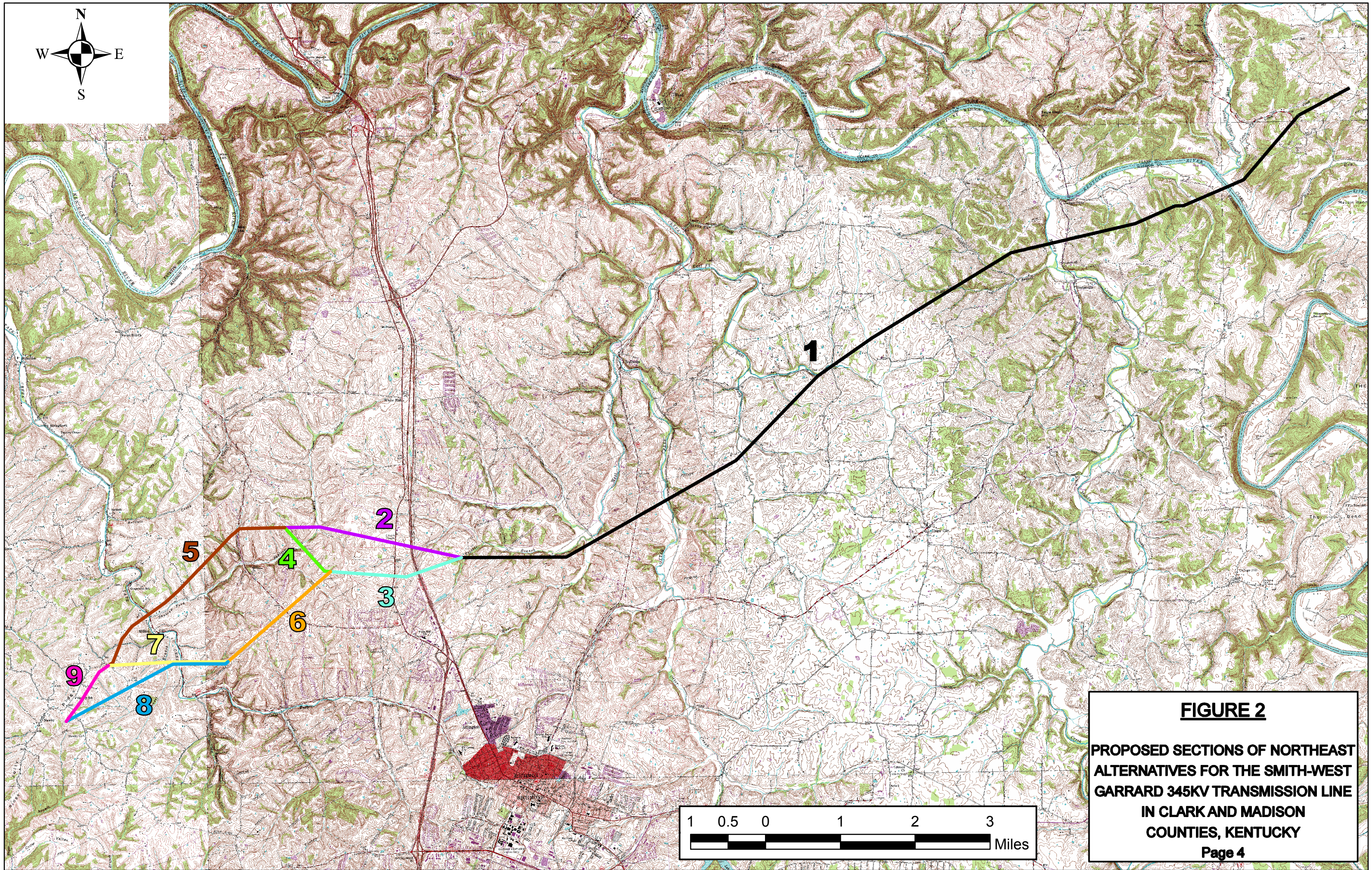
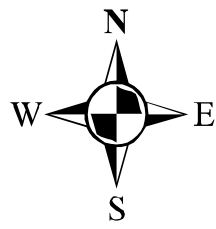


FIGURE 2

**PROPOSED SECTIONS OF NORTHEAST
ALTERNATIVES FOR THE SMITH-WEST
GARRARD 345KV TRANSMISSION LINE
IN CLARK AND MADISON
COUNTIES, KENTUCKY**

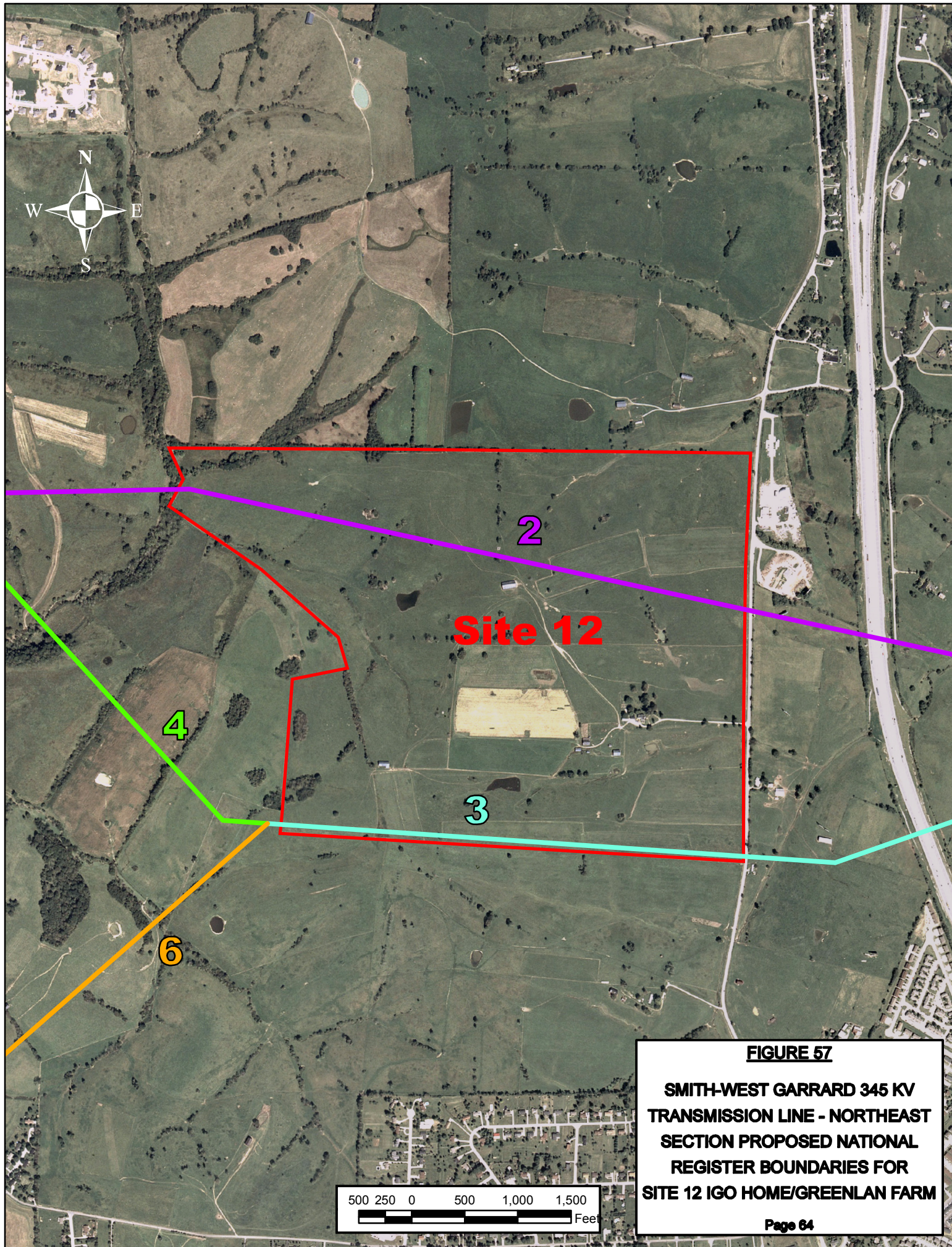




FIGURE 109

**SMITH-WEST GARRARD 345 KV
TRANSMISSION LINE - NORTHEAST
SECTION PROPOSED NATIONAL
REGISTER BOUNDARIES FOR
SITE 34 - WPA BRIDGE**